Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

September 10, 1956

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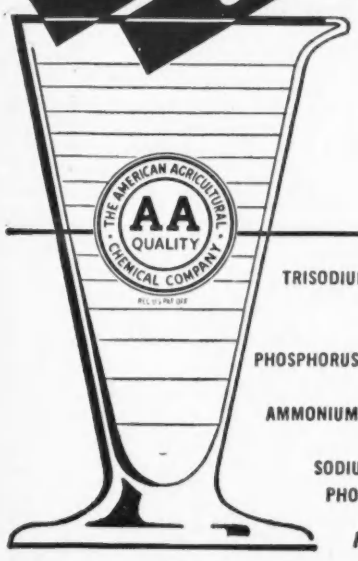

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See Page 50

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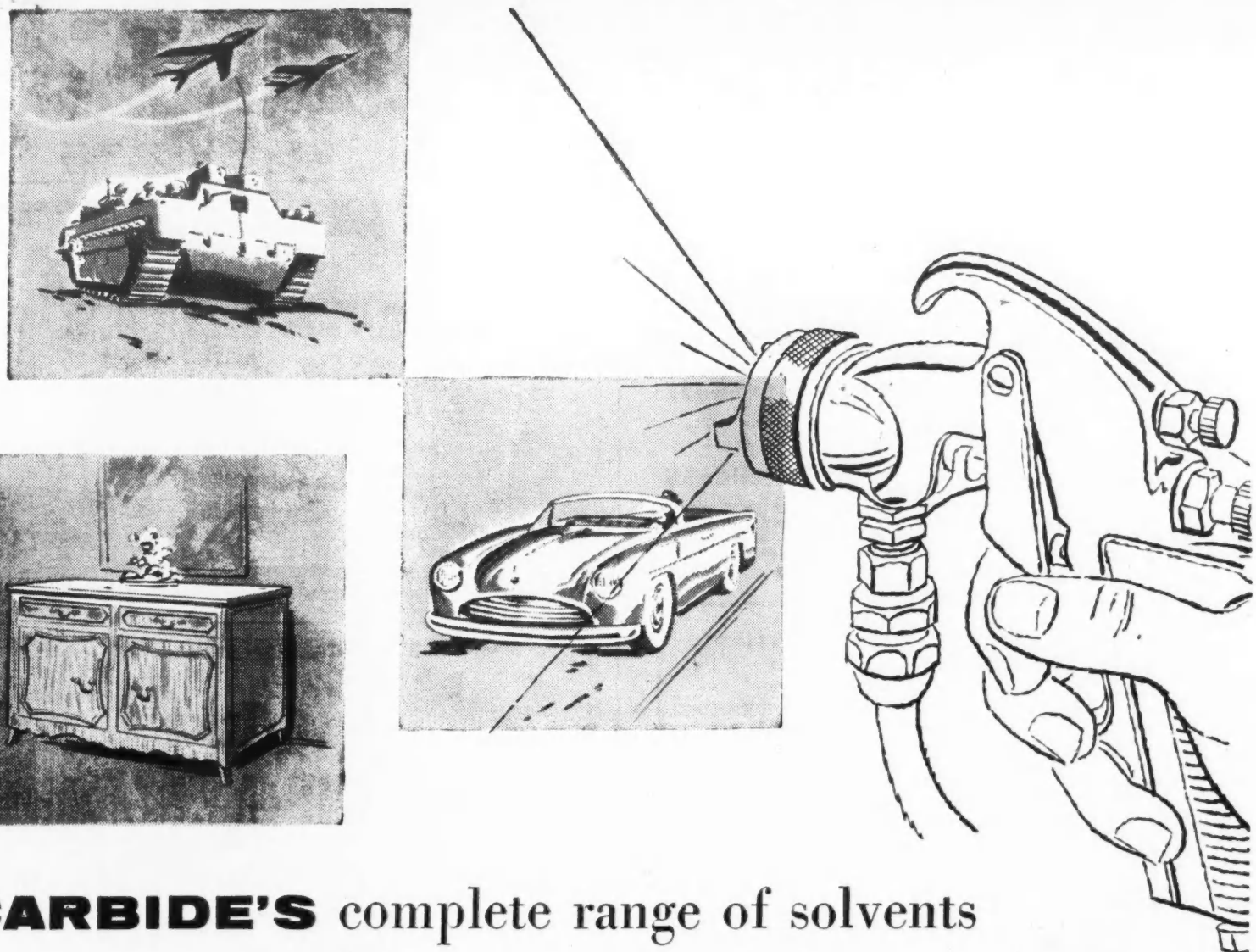

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 11 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. September 10, 1956

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Formaldehyde Output Up

Expansions completed in 1955, plus facilities currently under construction, will bring total annual capacity for the production of formaldehyde to 2.28 billion pounds by January 1, according to a special formaldehyde survey by Business and Defense Services Administration.

The findings are contained in the August chemical and rubber industry report, issued last week by BDSA's chemical and rubber division.

This annual capacity represents a level almost three-fourths greater than the 1.33 billion pounds available on January 1, 1951, and exceeds by 600 million pounds the expansion goal set by the Office of Defense Mobilization for completion in 1955.

Capacity on January 1, 1956, of 2.1 billion pounds involved twenty-seven plants located in fourteen states. New facilities are currently being constructed in North Carolina, Washington and Louisiana.

Extensive and advancing usage of formaldehyde is evident, BDSA said, from the tremendous increases in the volume of output which has more than tripled since the end of World War II. The current year's production is expected to reach a record high of 1.38 billion pounds, two-fifths greater than output in 1951.

The volume of consumption for the various specific uses of formaldehyde advanced substantially in 1955 with usage of 1.32 billion pounds representing an increase of 30 percent over the 1954 level.

The largest use was for phenolic resins (25 percent), in the manufacture of which formaldehyde consumption increased 23 percent in 1955. Urea resins, the second largest use, consumed 20 percent more formaldehyde in 1955 as compared with the previous year.

Other substantial gains in formaldehyde usage in 1955 were shown by pentaerythritol, 32 percent; hexamethylenetetramine, 47 percent; melamine resins, 33 percent, and adhesives, 12 percent.

Based on production data so far this year, the upward use trend is continuing strong, indicating for early 1956 about a 20 percent advance in formaldehyde consumption over early 1955.

CAB Explosives Transport Rules Being Brought Closer to the ICC's

The Civil Aeronautics Board announced last week that it is revising its regulations on transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by air to make them conform more nearly to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to the movement of such traffic by rail. One of the changes to be made is the insertion of suitable language in regulations so that they are continuously in accord with the ICC regulations and will not have to be amended from time to time.

UNION CARBIDE NUCLEAR V. P.: William M. Smart, named a vice-president of Union Carbide Nuclear Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Present regulations permit the shipment of nitrocellulose base film and nitrocellulose pyroxylin plastics in both passenger and cargo aircraft. The amendments will ban the former and allow shipments of nitrocellulose pyroxylin plastics only in cargo aircraft.

Certain Flammables Are Exempt

Existing ICC regulations exempt certain flammable liquids, when packed in inside containers not exceeding one pint capacity each, from the packing, marking, and label requirements for shipment by rail express. The CAB regulations, which now fix the limit at containers not exceeding one quart capacity, will be made to conform. Also the requirement that the containers be of glass or metal is to be modified so that other adequate containers may be used.

Provisions relating to carriage of nonflammable compressed gases are liberalized to some extent, but the prohibitions

—Continued on page 70

Koppers to Erect Facility in Guatemala

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has joined G. Kenneth Klose, a Central American businessman, in organizing a new company to build and operate the first wood treating plant in Guatemala, it was announced last week by Walter P. Arnold, vice-president and general manager of Koppers wood preserving division.

Named the Impregnadores de Madera

—Continued on page 70

American-Marietta Merging With Dragon Cement Co.

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, and Dragon Cement Company, New York, have agreed upon a plan calling for the acquisition of Dragon's assets by American-Marietta.

The proposal, to be submitted to Dragon stockholders at a special meeting to be held September 28, provides for an exchange of one and one-twentieth common shares of American-Marietta for each share of Dragon common.

Also called for in the agreement is the exchange, at some future date and contingent upon the outcome of certain litigation and tax claims, of up to an additional one-tenth common share of American-Marietta.

Chilean Nitrate Firms Get $28 Million Loan for Expansion From Export-Import Bank

Export-Import Bank last week agreed to finance a major modernization and expansion program of the two leading nitrate companies in Chile. An authorization of $16 million was voted by the bank's board to the Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corporation and another authorization of $11.8 million was made to Cia. Salitrera de Tarapaca y Antofagasta (CSTA). The main purpose of the programs of both companies is to improve the efficiency of operations and to cut costs, an announcement of the bank explained.

ASS'T TECHNICAL DIRECTOR: H. C. Twiehaus, appointed assistant technical director for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What Two Expansions Will Cost

Anglo-Lautaro produces about two-thirds of the nitrate sold from Chile, while the Tarapaca company is the second largest nitrate producer in that country. Overall costs of the two expansions, including EXIMBANK's credits, are estimated at $25 million for Anglo-Lautaro and $14.8 million for Tarapaca.

The credits made available by the bank will be used to purchase in the United States equipment to crush, process and refine nitrate ores; power plants; construction and railroad equipment, and related engineering and technical services.

The bank said that adoption earlier this year of a taxation program conducive to new investment, and a more equitable exchange rate for nitrate, which is one of Chile's largest exports, encouraged the companies to go forward with plans for expansion and improvement of their operations.

The expansion programs of the two companies, it was added, are expected to enable Chile to maintain its share of the world nitrate market which has been steady for some years although the market has shifted.

Production of synthetic nitrates has caused a comparative reduction in demand for Chile's nitrates in some areas, especially in the United States, but demands in other market areas, particularly Europe, have increased.

With populations growing and stand-

—Continued on page 70

Canada Prohibits Use Of Three Food Colors

Canada has banned the use of coaltar colors orange 1, orange SS and oil red XO in or on fruit and fish, effective October 1, and in other foods, effective August 1, 1957, according to the Department of Commerce.

The dominion's action was taken by order of the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare. The department said it considers that such colors can no longer be classed as non-poisonous and harmless for use in or on food.

Under the terms of Canada's food and drugs act, "food" includes any article manufactured, sold or represented for use as food or drink, chewing gum, or any ingredient that may be mixed with food for any purpose whatever.

The ban on oil red XO is aimed particularly against its use on oranges, the Canadian Minister of National Health and Welfare stated.

French Chemicals Are Feeling the Boom

Certain sectors of the French chemical industry, particularly in the electro and petrochemical fields, are booming at an unprecedented rate, which has raised the overall chemical industry above the general industrial average, according to a report from the Business and Defense Services Administration.

With a capital investment of 730 billion francs and some 210,000 workers, this industry ranks third in France and looks forward to increased prosperity in the next two years.

Prices are stable and a further indication of the optimistic outlook is the success of investment programs recently launched by such firms as Kuhlmann and Pechiney, it was pointed out.

Trade liberalization for inorganic chemicals (from OEEC countries) has reached

—Continued on page 38

Fluorspar Hearings Get a Postponement

Public hearings on the domestic industry's petition for relief from imports of fluorspar have been postponed by the Office of Defense Mobilization to November 12, 1956. This is the second postponement and results from an industry request for sixty days additional time in which to evaluate the effects of recently authorized government purchase programs for fluorspar.

The hearing has the purpose of developing information that would assist the director of defense mobilization in determining whether fluorspar imports threaten to impair the national security. The filing of requests to be heard has been extended to November 5. Such requests should be addressed to the Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington 25, D. C.

Attorney General Withholds Oil Compact Opinion

Attorney General Herbert Brownell last week refused to express an opinion on whether the states which are parties to the Interstate Oil Compact are carrying on activities under the pact which have made it an instrument for price fixing and monopoly.

In response to a congressional mandate to determine annually for the duration of the compact whether the states were acting in a manner "consistent with the purposes" of the compact, the Attorney General held such a weighty decision could not be drawn without the allotment of more funds for the study.

The congressional request for a report by the Attorney General was part of the resolution adopted a year ago extending the life of the compact an additional four years. Early this year the Justice department estimated that to conduct the type of study necessary to reach the conclusion called for would cost a minimum of $750,000.

While the house favored granting the sum proposed by Mr. Brownell, the senate balked at the expenditure of such a large amount and the situation wound up with congress allotting only $25,000 for the study. Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois originated the idea that the Attorney General should make the study and report, but even he balked at the idea of such a costly inquiry.

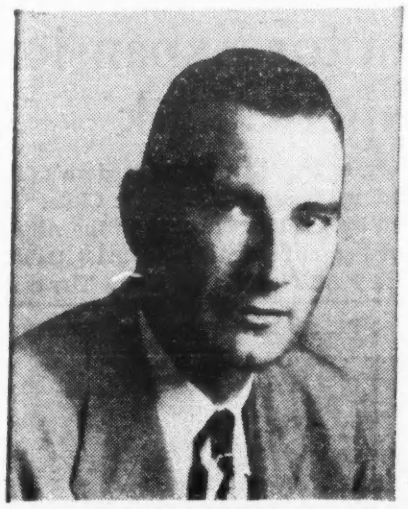
Mr. Brownell's report contained two parts:—(1) a preliminary discussion of the objectives and scope of the requirement that a report be submitted; and (2) a summary of the structural outlines of the oil production industry and the governmental agencies concerned in its regulation for conservation purposes.

After reviewing the legislative history of the report requirement enacted by

—Continued on page 66

FDA Budget Rise Sought; Affected Industries Behind It

Another increase in funds for the Food and Drug Administration to enable the agency to discharge its duties and responsibilities with greater efficiency and speed for the benefit of industries subject to FDA supervision will be sought in congress next year. Indications are that most of the industries concerned will support an increase.



INDUSTRIAL SALES MANAGER: Raymond J. McKeefery, named industrial sales manager by van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York.

The exact amount of the appropriation being proposed is a secret until its disclosure in the President's budget message to congress next January. But it is no secret that a substantial increase is being sought and is now under consideration by the Bureau of the Budget.

Two increases in appropriations for the agency, one of $384,000 voted by congress for fiscal 1956, and another of approximately $1 million for 1957, did little more than allow the agency to get back to the operational level that existed before congress cut almost $600,000 from FDA's 1954 and 1955 budgets.

Rising Cost Offset Funds Hike

The reason for this is that increased costs of operation (higher salaries and rising costs of materials and equipment) just about offset the increase in funds granted in the last two years so that under the 1957 fiscal year appropriations, there are actually just five more budgeted positions than the FDA had budgeted in 1952.

In view of the fact that the citizens' advisory committee two years ago recommended a three- to four-fold increase in FDA's staff and facilities within a period of five to ten years, officials point out that there will have to be a very substantial increase in funds in order to show any real progress in the FDA expansion program.

They also point to the following statement of Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first pure food and drug law as evidence of current administration policy:—

"Food and drug protection for the American people must now advance and

—*Continued on page 52*

TVA Gets Seven New Chemical Patents

Tennessee Valley Authority revealed last week that seven patents covering chemical engineering developments were issued to the agency by the Patent Office during the fiscal year 1956 which ended June 30.

Two patents issued during the past fiscal year were on fertilizer ammoniation, one on the method and the other on the ammoniation equipment.

Other developments covered in the newly issued patents included the rotating electric phosphorus furnace, a process for making carbonated nitric phosphate fertilizer and a process for making ammonium metaphosphate.

Methanol Prices Increased

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announed increases of 1 cent to 2 cents a gallon in synthetic methanol prices, effective today on spot and October 1 on contract. The carload price, up 1 cent, is now 46 cents a gallon, delivered drums in Zone 1. Lesser quantities, 2 cents higher, are now 53 cents a gallon. Zone 2 prices are 2 cents per gallon higher. Bulk methanol quotations—in tanks, tankwagons and tank transport—continue unchanged.

Hooker Effects Price Boost On Three Sodium Chemicals

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., late Friday announced October 1 price increases of ¼ cent per pound on sodium sulfide and sodium sulfhydrate and a ½-cent boost on sodium tetrasulfide.

Carload or truckload lots of flake sodium sulfhydrate in 350-pound drums will be priced at 6¾ cents per pound. Liquid sodium sulfhydrate in tanks will be quoted at 6 cents a pound (basis 100 percent).

Carload or truckload lots of flake sodium sulfide in 350-pound drums will be 5½ cents a pound, while the same quantities of 40 percent sodium tetrasulfide will be 4 cents per pound in fifty-five gallon drums.

Less-carlot quantities will be 1 cent per pound higher than carload quotations. Usual differentials from above works prices will prevail for warehouse shipments in New York area and for smaller drums.

The Week's Price Changes

Greases, Lard, Sandalwood Oil, Tapioca Flour, Waxes Higher. Dammar Gum, Castor Oil, Citronella, Soybean Meal Lower.

Prices Advanced

Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 42).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 60).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Gum, copal, pontianak chips, 1c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tapioca flour, Braz., ½c. per lb. (p. 47).
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 36).
Chemicals, 0.4c. to 5½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Valonia cups, $1 per ton (p. 47).
Waxes, bees, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Montan, Bohem., 1c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Gum, dammar, Singapore No. 3 dust, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Linseed meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton (p. 60).
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Citronella, Celyon, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Formosan, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Sludge, nitrogenous, 20c. per unit of ammonia (p. 42).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 60).
Valonia beards, $1 per ton (p. 47).
extract, ¾c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 7, 1956	Aug. 31, 1956	Sept. 9, 1955
108.77	108.81	106.39

Kerrigan of Merck Dead at 62

James J. Kerrigan, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors and former president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died September 5 after a long illness in Roosevelt Hospital, New York. He was sixty-two years of age. Starting with Merck, then a comparatively small drug firm with offices on University Place, New York, in 1907, as an "order bench boy" at $3 a week, Mr. Kerrign rose to the concern's presidency forty-three years later.

For his first four years with Merck, Mr. Kerrigan held nine different posts within the company. In 1911 he went to Canada as part of a Merck task force to organize a Montreal office.

From that time he rose rapidly into the higher echelons of the firm—as assistant manager of the Montreal office (1912-14), chemical buyer at the New York office (1914-21), vice-president and general manager of sales and chemical purchases (1921-27) and as vice-president for sales (1927-45).

Mr. Kerrigan then became commercial vice-president and a director of the company, and later was made senior vice-president. In 1950 he succeeded George W. Merck, now chairman of the board, as president. Last year he relinquished

—*Continued on page 66*

James J. Kerrigan

Sodium Bicarb Raised 15 Cents by Wyandotte

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced that, effective October 1, prices of sodium bicarbonate will be up 15 cents a pound. The new schedule:—

For shipment in 100-pound paper bags, USP powdered, $2.55; industrial, $2.55; better blend, $2.70; USP granular, $2.95; extra fine powdered, $2.55. All prices are per hundred pounds, f.o.b. plant, Wyandotte, Mich., with freight equalized where required.

These prices are for shipment in carlot or truckload lots. Less than carlot differentials are 90 cents per hundred pounds over carlots and truckload prices, ex plant, Wyandotte, or $1.15 per hundred pounds, rail station, f.o.b. Wyandotte, Mich.

Arizona Sulphur Formed; Medley Is Made President

Arizona Sulphur Company has been formed with Harry A. Medley as president.

A grinding plant has been built in Glendale, Ariz., with capacity of twenty-five tons of finely-ground dusting sulfur per hour and forty tons of soil sulfur per hour.

These materials will be sold to Arizona fertilizer and insecticide manufacturers for distribution in Arizona.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 170, No. 11, September 10, 1956. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1956, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

ASS'T SALES MANAGER: Otto P. Steinen, appointed assistant sales manager of agricultural chemicals for the Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

Food Machinery Buys Equipment Company

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's acquisition of Hudson-Sharp Machine Company, Green Bay, Wis., has been announced jointly by FMC executive vice-president Ben C. Carter and Hudson-Sharp president Samuel J. Campbell. The transaction was completed for an undisclosed purchase price by an exchange of FMC common stock for all outstanding shares of Hudson-Sharp.

The Hudson - Sharp organization, founded in 1913, is a manufacturer of wrapping machinery and specialized equipment for converting plastic films and paper. The wrapping machines are used widely to automatically package candy bars, bakery goods, and a variety of other products.

Printing presses produced by the company are designed to handle paper and plastic film packaging materials. In addition, the company is a leading producer of special purpose mill equipment required in the preparation of paper napkins, tissues, and other paper and film products.

Hudson-Sharp will function as an FMC subsidiary and as a component activity of the parent firm's three packaging equipment operations: Stokes & Smith Company, Simplex Packaging Machinery Division, and Kingsbury & Davis Machine Division.

Wyandotte Putting In New Soda Ash Capacity

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., which has been producing soda ash at peak capacity for several years, has announced that a 32 percent expansion of facilities will be available in about sixty days.

This expansion, according to Robert B. Semple, president, has been obtained through changes in process and equipment as well as modernization and rebuilding of an existing plant.

He said that the additional capacity will "put Wyandotte in a position of expanding beyond the industry's normal growth rate, which over the past several years has increased about 5 percent annually. This will enable Wyandotte to stay ahead of customer demands for a number of years."

Mr. Semple stated that the chemical industry estimates an annual demand of 60,000,000 tons of soda ash by 1960, an increase of about 20 percent over today's requirements.

NACA Told Fears of Today Over Farm Chemicals Similar To Those About Steel Plow

The same fears which people expressed about the steel plow a century ago are being voiced today about the chemicals used by farmers, W. W. Allen told the National Agricultural Chemicals Association at its twenty-third annual meeting in Spring Lake, N. J., last week. He pointed out that when the steel plow was new, some people feared it would poison the soil or the crops that grew in the soil. Through use, he said, the steel plow proved to be safe and came to be universally accepted. Chemicals, he declared, are proving themselves safe and useful in a similar way.

Mr. Allen, who is manager of agricultural chemicals sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., stepped down as NACA president during the three-day parley. He was succeeded as association president by Fred W. Hatch, manager of the agricultural chemical division of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

Obligation to Public Noted

"We have an obligation to the public to make available the great body of information that has been developed about these materials, so that people who wish to do so will have the facts with which to understand them," Mr. Allen asserted.

The outgoing NACA president predicted tremendous increases in growth for the farm chemicals industry and in public understanding of its products.

"The sales curve ahead is steeply upward," he said. "If any producer or handler of agricultural chemicals finds that his own sales are not in line with that curve, it is time for him to take a close look at his own future."

J. V. Vernon, president of Niagara Chemicals Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., called for greater efforts on the part of manufacturers of pest control chemicals to aid the farmer in his battle against crop-destroying pests.

Citing the millions of dollars of damage caused to crops every year by insects, plant diseases and weeds, Mr. Vernon stated that without the use of pest control chemicals "we would be unable to grow enough food and fiber crops to feed and clothe our own people."

"The members of this industry are engaged in an essential business," he declared. "We have assumed a direct responsibility for providing sufficient of our products to adequately protect our nation's agriculture . . . To my knowledge no emergency has arisen which has not been met."

In carrying out this responsibility, Mr. Vernon urged members of the industry to—(1) further improve existing products, (2) improve the technics of using the products "so that maximum benefits can be obtained . . . by farmers who apply them to their crops," (3) continue cooperation in the world-wide problem of stamping out malaria through adequate control of

—Continued on page 53

Fred W. Hatch

Austrian Chemicals Gain in World Mart

Although exports declined somewhat last year because of a sharp decrease in fourth-quarter shipments of fertilizers, the Austrian chemical industry is improving its competitive position in the international market. This is the nub of an analysis by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Austrian imports of chemicals in 1955 totaled 438,118 tons, valued at 1,481 million schillings (26 schillings equal US$1). Exports amounted to 405,219 tons, valued at 783 million schillings.

The value of Austrian chemical imports increased 16.2 percent last year over those in 1954, while the value of exports declined 3.4 percent. The latter was due to an unexpected falling off in fertilizer shipments, which dropped from 445,000 metric tons in 1954 to 345,000 tons in 1955.

The most significant event of last year in the chemical industry, BDSA said, was the return of Soviet-controlled firms to Austria as a result of the signing of the state treaty. About forty-five firms having an annual production value of 250 million schillings reverted to Austrian control.

Largest of these was Glanzstoffwerke, St. Poelten, Lower Austria, which manufactures rayon. Other important companies in the group include Chemosen-Union in Lower Austria, a pharmaceutical

—Continued on page 63

Senate Unit Will Probe Paint Buying Program

The senate post office committee will hold hearings September 14 on the purchase of paint by the Post Office Department in connection with the department's program of changing its color schemes from olive drab to the now familiar red, white and blue.

Sen. Olin B. Johnston, of South Carolina, chairman, said that the hearings are the result of complaints that the department "has favored a well-known paint manufacturer and unduly restrained competition" in connection with the program.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield commented last week that the committee would be wasting its time and taxpayers money.

Texas Company Aquires Trinidad Oil Capital Stock

The Texas Company, New York, has acquired more than 95 percent of the outstanding capital stock of Trinidad Oil Company, Ltd. This is a sufficient amount to complete acquisition of the Trinidad company in accordance with Texaco's purchase offer.

Pesticide Study Now Being Made By Government

Department of Agriculture is conducting a label survey in the pesticides industry. Aim of the study is to find out the status under the Miller pesticides law of every food and feed use now registered under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act.

The project was disclosed at last week's annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in Spring Lake, N. J. NACA is cooperating with USDA in the chemical-by-chemical compilation.

How USDA Is Doing Job

As explained to the association by J. T. Coyne of the Agricultural Research Service, this is how USDA is going about the job:

"Tabulations and summary sheets are being prepared for each chemical. The tabulations of registered uses list the more common formulations of the particular chemical; the tolerance, if any, which has been established for each crop; the customary dosage ranges registered, and any limitations upon each use.

"For example," Mr. Coyne pointed out, "they will reflect the number of days between last application and harvest or the stage of plant growth at which treatment must be discontinued.

"Finally, the tabulations provide space for comment on whether the specified directions are acceptable or will require revision in order to meet established tolerances, or any other pertinent information."

Mr. Coyne said that USDA has tabulated and summarized the status of food and feed uses for nearly 200 pesticide chemicals. These listings, he said, have been made available to NACA which, in turn, is forwarding them to the chemical producers concerned.

The industry is being asked to analyze USDA's evaluations. What is wanted, Mr.

—Continued on page 33

National Carbon Plans Another Production Hike

Construction of new facilities and the revamping of old will result in the doubling of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation's National Carbon Company production of carbon and graphite electrode products, it has been announced. The company should up its present production to 100 million pounds upon completion of construction work being done in Columbia, Tenn.; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A spokesman for National Carbon attributed the program to "continued expansions in the steel and chemical producing industries." An earlier program of facility development that brought Union Carbide up to the 50-million pound production level was just completed in April.

Lithium Corp. Will Enter Venture With Spanish Firm

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., has received a permit from the Spanish government for 40 percent participation in a new company to be founded jointly with Spanish Titania, S.A.

The permit was necessary because of Spanish law which limits foreign holdings to 25 percent except in special cases such as that of lithium. The new undertaking will exploit lithium ore resources in Spain.

Hercules Secretary Is In Gubernatorial Race

J. H. Tyler McConnell, secretary of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been chosen as the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor of Delaware.

Mr. McConnell has been granted a two-month leave of absence by the Hercules board of directors to permit him to campaign for his election.

W. R. Stevens, who recently retired from Hercules as assistant treasurer, will serve as acting secretary of the company during Mr. McConnell's leave of absence.

Canada's Development Is Theme for CMRA Meeting

"Canadian Industrial Development and the Canadian Industry" will be the theme for the resort meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, to be held September 26 through 28 at the Chateau Frontenac hotel, Quebec.

The first day will be given over to registration. On the second day the following papers will be presented:—

"Research in Canada," by Dr. R. S. Jane, president of Shawinigan Chemicals; "The Canadian Chemical Industry and Its Place in the Economy," by Dr. John Davis, of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce; "The Demand for Chemicals in Canada," by J. A. Davis, manager of the chemical department of DuPont of Canada, Ltd., and "The Supply of Chemicals for Canadian Industry," by Leonard Hynes, vice-president of Canadian Industries, Ltd.

This will be followed by a luncheon, a golf session and a social hour. A Provincial Cabinet member will speak at a banquet which will follow. His name will be announced later.

On September 28 the program will consist of the following papers:—"Some Chemicals of Interest to the Manufacturer of Wood Pulp," by Warren Beazley; "Potentials for Chemicals in Paper Manufacture and Conversion," by Dr. Wilfred Gallay, E. B. Eddy Company, and "Chemicals for the Pulp and Paper Industry," by Bruce B. Gralow, vice-president of Ontario Paper Company.

The luncheon speaker will be Dr. L. R. Thiesmeyer, president of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, whose topic will be "Curves, Corners and Common Sense."

The afternoon session will be featured by plant tours of Anglo Canadian Pulp & Paper Manufacturing, Ltd., and St. Lawrence Cement Company.

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...Hydroxylamine salts* may apply in your field

For synthesis—
Hydroxylamine salts may be used to make oximes, hydroxamic acids, and numerous intermediates. They are useful for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents, and pharmaceuticals.

As acid-stable reducing agents— For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver, and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides, and nitrites. These compounds are useful in purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

As oxidizing agents—
This is new territory that needs exploring. Hydroxylamine salts are probably mild oxidizing agents.

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Hydroxylamine salts inhibit enzymes such as catalase, harden gelatine . . . derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. For the most part, this is a poorly explored area suitable for intensive experimentation.

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Already known for their wide range of utility, these nitroparaffin derivatives may find dramatic uses from future research. Their potential applications for experimentation are almost unlimited.

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Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 9-12.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 16-19.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., September 12-14.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10-12.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., December 3-5.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Sherman hotel, Chicago, September 24-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, Pacific area national meeting and apparatus exhibit, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, September 16-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Chemical Market Research Association, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, September 26-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Terrace Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Netherlands Plaza and Sheraton-Gibson hotels, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17-21.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Industrial Conference Board, marketing conference, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 19-21.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., October 22-25.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual scientific forum, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 4-5.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 9; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Trade Fair of the Atomic Industry, Navy Pier, Chicago, September 24-28.

National Safety Council Plans Symposium on Lab, Pilot Plants

A symposium on laboratory and pilot plant safety will be the feature of the opening meeting of the chemical sessions at the forty-fourth National Safety Congress and Exposition in Chicago, October 22 through 26. The symposium, to be held at the La Salle hotel, October 22, will be moderated by Stanley F. Spence, director of safety and fire prevention, American Cyanamid Company, and general chairman of the National Safety Council's chemical section.

Participants will be J. B. Black, jr., safety officer, National Institutes of Health; J. M. Leathers, Texas division, Dow Chemical Company; H. G. Haupt, Stamford Research Laboratory, American Cyanamid Company, and D. W. Richmond, instrumentation engineer, Monsanto Chemical Company.

Second Session Speakers

The speakers at the second chemical session on Otober 23 will be R. M. Neary, safety engineer, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and G. R. Cummings, safety engineer, Eli Lilly & Co., Mr. Neary will discuss the storage, handling and use of compressed gases and Mr. Cummings will speak on safety promotional aids.

At the October 24 sessions, R. H. Albisser, safety director, Merck & Co., will speak on the preparation of cleaning tanks and vessels and Earl R. Wallace, safety engineer, Eastman Kodak Company, will tell how to dispose of chemicals safely.

Eight chemical industry groups will hold

—Continued on page 57

Eli Lilly Will Put Up Control Lab Building

A new $1 million control laboratories building will be built by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The board of directors has approved construction of the new facilities to provide more laboratory space in the expanding control division. The building will be adjacent to the development and control building and will be connected to it by passageways. Construction is expected to start next spring.

Fragrance Group To Discuss Television

Television campaign reports will come in for a major share of attention at the seventh annual convention of the Fragrance Foundation, to be held September 20 at the Savoy Plaza hotel, New York.

Following the welcome by the president and reports of committees and officers, there will be an open meeting at which the following topics will be featured:—

- Field report on TV campaign from "On the Spot" interviews in each city.
- Attitude, reaction, results and general comments on TV campaign, by members of the Fragrance Foundation.
- Open forum.

Following a luncheon, there will be comments by store executives in major cities on the attitude, reaction, results and general comments on the TV campaign.

Roger Pryor, vice-president in charge of radio and teleivsion for Foote, Cone & Belding, will speak on "Television in Tomorrow's Economy and Its Effect on the Fragrance Industry."

Plastic Engineers Convene

The Society of Plastics Engineers will hold its thirteenth annual national technical conference at the Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16 through 18. Theme of the meeting will be "Fifteen Years of Plastics Progress."

Chemical Engineers Discuss Operations Research, the Atom At Pittsburgh Parley Today

Some 1,500 chemical engineers are meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., this week for a national conclave of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Site of the four-day parley, which runs through September 12, is Pittsburgh's Penn-Sheraton hotel. Highlighting the technical program will be a series of eight special symposia on scientific aids to management. Slated for discussion are such subjects as chemical engineering operations research, unit operations in nuclear engineering, explosions in chemical engineering, distillation computation methods and mixing.

Among the eleven trips scheduled to process plants in the Pittsburgh area is a visit to the Shippingport, Pa., nuclear power plant being built by the Duquesne Light Company, the first major installation of its kind in this country.

Operations Research Symposium

The symposium on operations research, which will be held today, will include experts from several chemical companies, petroleum refiners and consulting organizations.

The morning session will describe how to put operations research to work, and the afternoon will hear case histories of how Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland; Esso Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., and other organizations are making use of operations research.

Also on today's agenda is a symposium dealing with "unit operations" in nuclear engineering. Revealed for the first time will be information on how various chemical engineering unit operations are being employed to aid in the processing of spent reactor fuel and in the design of reactors. A new "concatenated" pulse column for solvent extraction will be described for the first time.

Explosions will be analyzed in another symposium, with emphasis on factors for detecting the approach of explosive conditions. A demonstration will follow the symposium, with the Bureau of Mines acting as hosts in the demonstration in which a controlled explosion will be set off.

Mixing, a subject of wide application throughout the process industries, will un-

—Continued on page 71

BOARD MEMBER: Brig. Gen. John R. Wood (ret.), vice-president and director of research for Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.), Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y., who has been elected to the firm's board of directors.

DCAT Meeting Will Hear Washington Correspondent

Paul Wooton, Washington news correspondent and former president of the White House Correspondents' Association, will address the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade on September 28, at Pocono Manor, Pa.

Mr. Wooton has covered the Washington scene since 1914 and is a past president of the National Press Club, Overseas Writers, and the Society of Business Magazine Editors.

On September 29 the election of the new officers will take place, and in the evening their installation will be held at the annual banquet.

Victor Plans Contest For Science Careers

In an effort to bring out the nation's best possible ideas for the encouragement of careers in the science and engineering professions, Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, will announce, on September 17, a country-wide competition for programs which may be put to practical use by industry to implement the individual efforts by many technical societies.

Rothe Weigel, president of Victor, in announcing the competition, said:

"The future and safety of our national economy and the progressive well-being

—Continued on page 55

Coaltar Problems Set to Get an Airing

Current problems in the coaltar industry will get an airing at the annual meeting of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, scheduled for October 22 and 23 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

T. J. Kinsella, president of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will speak on "Current Problems in the Coaltar Chemical Industry" and L. C. Campbell, vice-president of the coal division of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, will have as his topic "Metallurgical Coals in the Future."

At the annual dinner the speaker will be be Jennings Randolph. His topic will be "Take Time for Laughter."

On the second day, R. W. Vollmer, manager of the chemical department of the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, will have as his topic "Refining Light Oil—Today and Tomorrow."

Joseph Pursglove, jr., vice-president of research and development for Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, will speak on "Coal Research and the Long Range Futures."

Spencer S. Shannon, director of the office of minerals mobilization of the Department of the Interior, will speak on "Some Mobilization Problems in Coal, Coke and Iron Ore."

SOCMA Lunches Tomorrow

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its monthly luncheon meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 11. Dr. William C. Bauman, director of research of the chemical division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will speak on "Research in the Organic Chemical Industry."

Chlorine Dioxide Reported Gaining as Water Purifier

Chlorine dioxide over the past ten years has established a definite place for itself in the technology of water purification, according to Eric R. Woodward, chemical engineer of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Woodward spoke before the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Water Works Operators Association at Pennsylvania State University.

First introduced in water works practice in 1944, chlorine dioxide is now being used in addition to chlorine more than 150 municipal water works in the United States and Canada, Mr. Woodward said.

In most of these its principal function is to remove taste and odor under conditions where the breakpoint method of chlorination is not adequate, but it is also an effective bactericidal and sporicidal agent, he said.

With respect to the latter, Mr. Woodward said that where the ammonia content of the water requires breakpoint chlorination for spore control, chlorine dioxide may offer a substantial advantage.

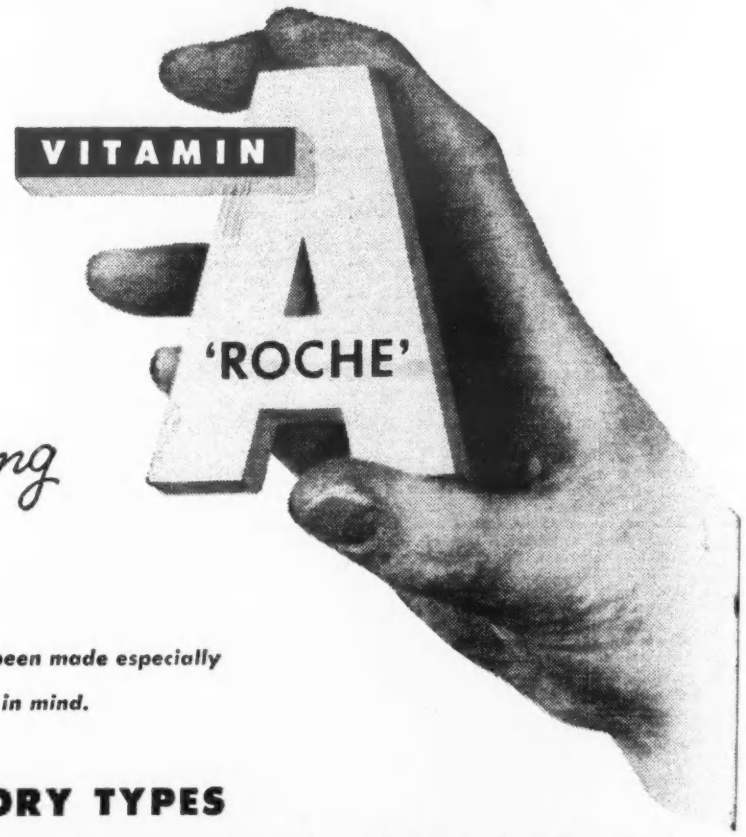
The dioxide is also finding use in combating color problems, he said. He mentioned instances where color due to iron or manganese in the water had been removed by treatment with clorine dioxide.

Mr. Woodward referred to studies which show that in the warmer sections of the United States much of the taste and odor

—Continued on page 70

Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing



Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

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Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

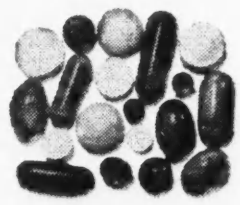
DRY TYPES

'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_3, powders have great advantages.

First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



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Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_3. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_3 per gram.

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Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .83
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.23 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.93 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.43 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech. dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 201.00 - 222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton 206.00 - 227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 131.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 136.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 176.00 - 197.00
smaller lots same basis. ton 181.00 - 202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 161.50 - —
dms. c.l. works ton 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 181.00 - 202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton 186.00 - 207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l. works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.28 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ - .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb 79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .63 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. 1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.36 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.03 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 33.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
		n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

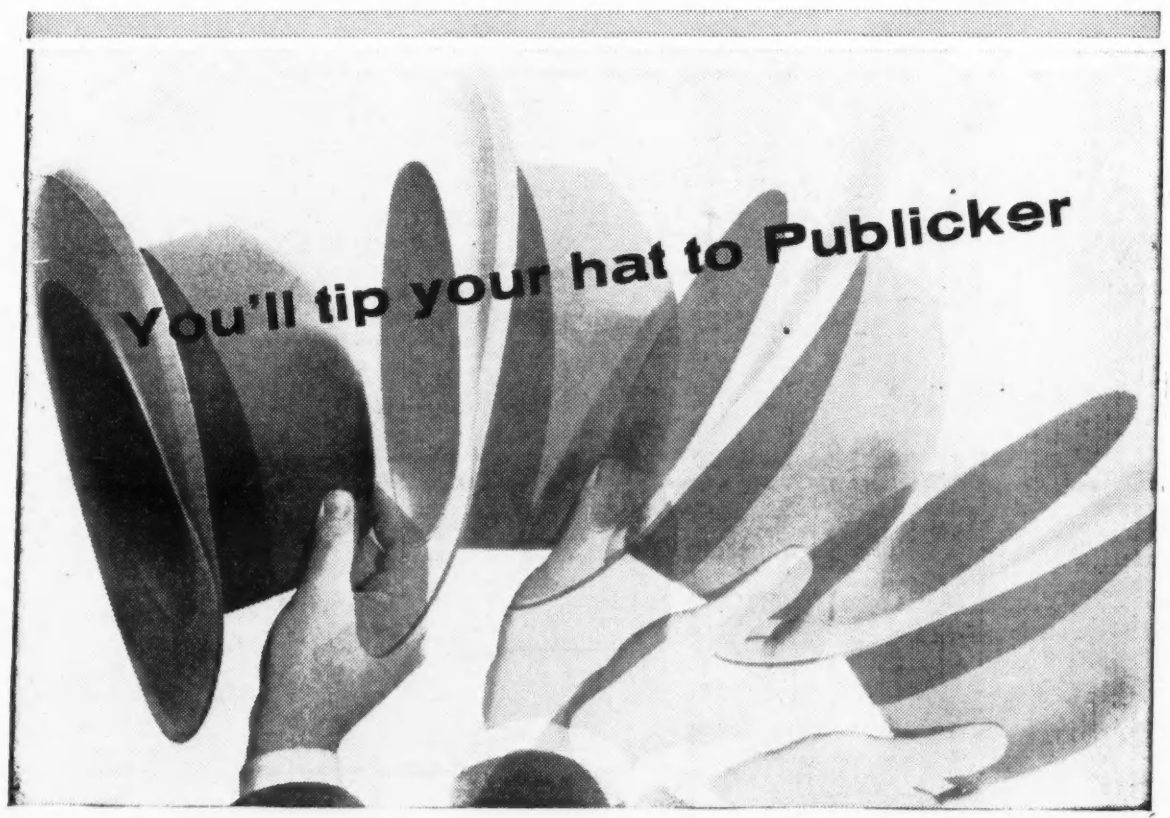
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
w.w., dms lb. .2200- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.26 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28

Acid, 1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¼- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, phosphoric, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.89 - 1.91
flake lb. 1.85 - 1.87
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75



One of the World's Major Producers of

★ *Ethyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Alcohol*
★ *Butyl Acetate*
★ *Acetaldehyde*
★ *Butadiene*
★ *Ethyl Acetate*
★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

FOR UNIFORM QUALITY—
FOR STEADY SUPPLY—
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
NEW YORK • NEW ENGLAND • MIDWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS, PUBLICKER ALCOHOL & CHEMICAL SALES CORP.
PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • NEW YORK—OXFORD 5-4160 • BOSTON—HOMESTEAD 9-0022
CHICAGO—RANDOLPH 6-6678 • CLEVELAND—CHERRY 1-6140

Alcohol, decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis gal.21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.23
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver. lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver. lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .53
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —

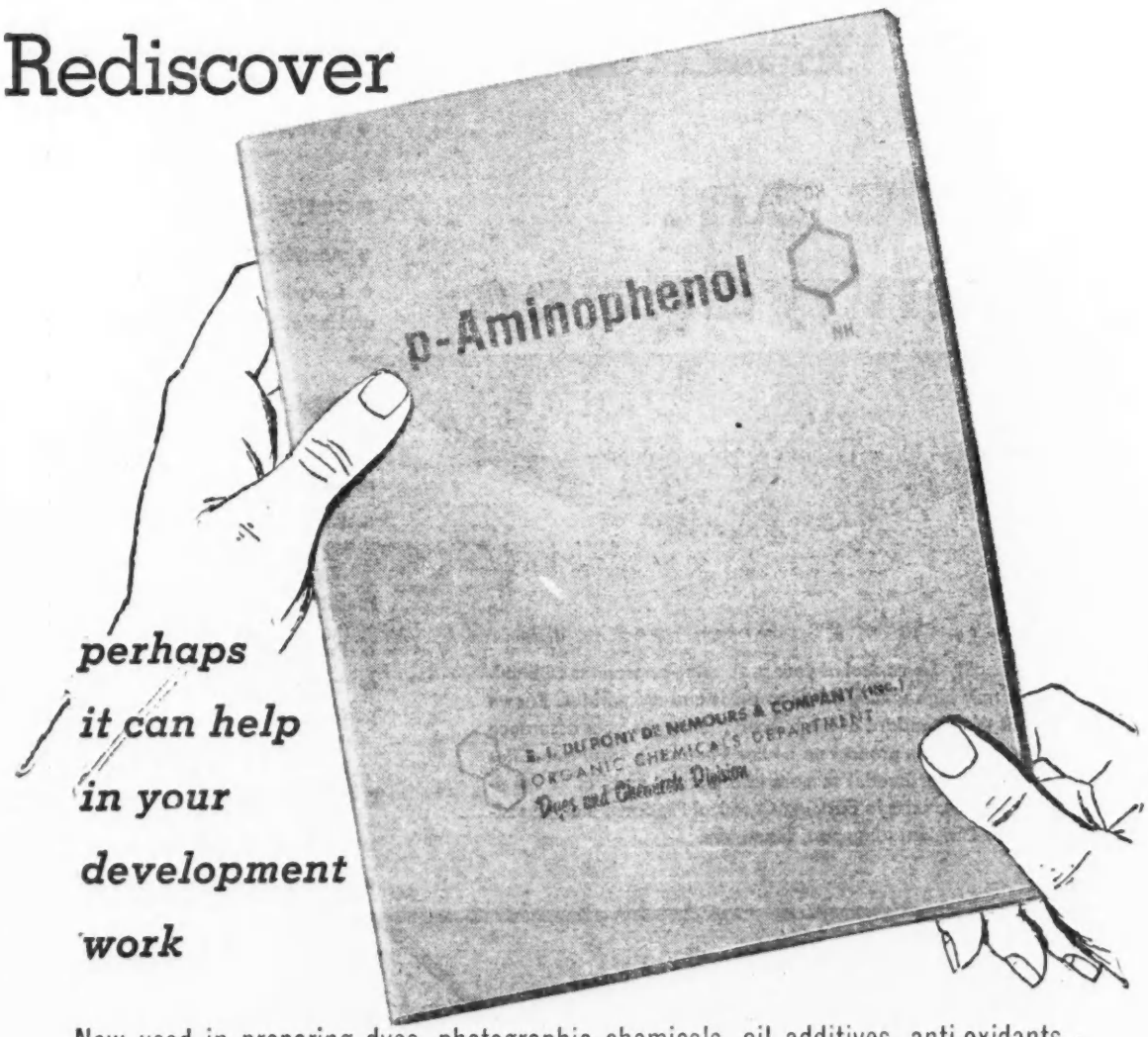
Alum, ammonium, USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .0520- .129
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .16¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis. lb. .0295- —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
99.9½% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib, dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .2300- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .73½- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.75
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .15 .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., tn lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —

Rediscover



perhaps it can help in your development work

Now used in preparing dyes, photographic chemicals, oil additives, anti-oxidants

Chemists are constantly finding new, profitable uses for Du Pont p-Aminophenol as an intermediate for new synthetic chemicals—such as photo developers, anti-oxidants and analgesics. To help you evaluate this highly reactive intermediate, Du Pont has prepared a booklet on the properties, reactions, derivatives and uses of p-Aminophenol.

Here are a few typical reactions. PAP reacts:

With Methyl iodide to produce p-methylaminophenol

With NaClO in dilute HCl solution to produce N-chloroquinonimine

With $KClO_3$ to produce Chloranil

With CH_3CO_2H to produce 4-hydroxyacetanilide

With oxalic acid to produce 4,4'-dihydroxyoxanilide

With formaldehyde to produce polymeric p-(methyleneamino)-phenol

WRITE US TODAY for a copy of this booklet. Address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Del.

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

p-Aminophenol, dms., frt alld lb 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia anhyd. fertilizer, tanks works, frt. equald ton.72.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 11.15
white gran (see Ammonium chloride tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate gran. dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —

Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms., works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 4.00 - 5.00
imp. Canadian, 33.5% N., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - 47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

Ammonium salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms. frt. alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dl; dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms. c.l. frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½ - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .50 .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½ - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .27 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .22 .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½ - .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½ - .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .63
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —

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- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

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- Raw material for herbicides

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- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

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2-ethyl hexoic acid
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- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents

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Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton	23.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton	45.00	—
ex-whse, N. Y.	ton	65.85	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	6.75	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.35	.37
root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	84.00	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	87.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	82.35	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene (See Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075	.008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.0075	—
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	—
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, purit., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.96	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.72	1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.60	3.90
Formate, cns	lb.	1.80	2.10
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.85	—
Propionate, bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, cars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms.	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾	—
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	—
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	.26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)			
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.72	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	—
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.122	.123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.045	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.085	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
tree bark, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works	ton	190.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	200.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	110.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton		3.00	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton		5.25	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
l.t.l.	lb.	.15¼	.35½
Bloodroot, bls	lb	.48	.50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.10	—
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.20	—
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl, violet toner molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.00	4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.53
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	.56
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	.57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85	—
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.45	—
resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Blue, soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.52	—
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½	.35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	—
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.33
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls.	lb.	4.10	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	5.35	—
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton	35.00	—
Los Angeles	ton	82.00	—
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	80.50	—
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago	ton	130.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	71.50	—
Borax, f. cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	69.25	—
t. lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton	119.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	124.00	—
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	43.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi	ton	93.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	98.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	36.75	—
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	57.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi	ton	107.50	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	112.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	51.50	—
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	48.25	—
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton	98.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton	103.00	—
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt.	lb.	.18	.24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.26
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.50	4.50

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- Boron Trifluoride Complexes
- Chromium Fluoride
- Copper Fluoborate
- Fluorboric Acid
- Fluorine Cells
- Fluorinating Agents
- Frosting Mixtures
- Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
- Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
- Hydrofluosilicic Acid
- Lead Fluoborate
- Metallic Fluoborates
- Potassium Bifluoride
- Potassium Chromium Fluoride
- Potassium Fluoborate
- Potassium Fluoride
- Potassium Titanium Fluoride
- Silico Fluorides
- Sodium Fluoborate
- Tin Fluoborate
- Zinc Fluoborate
- Zinc Fluoride

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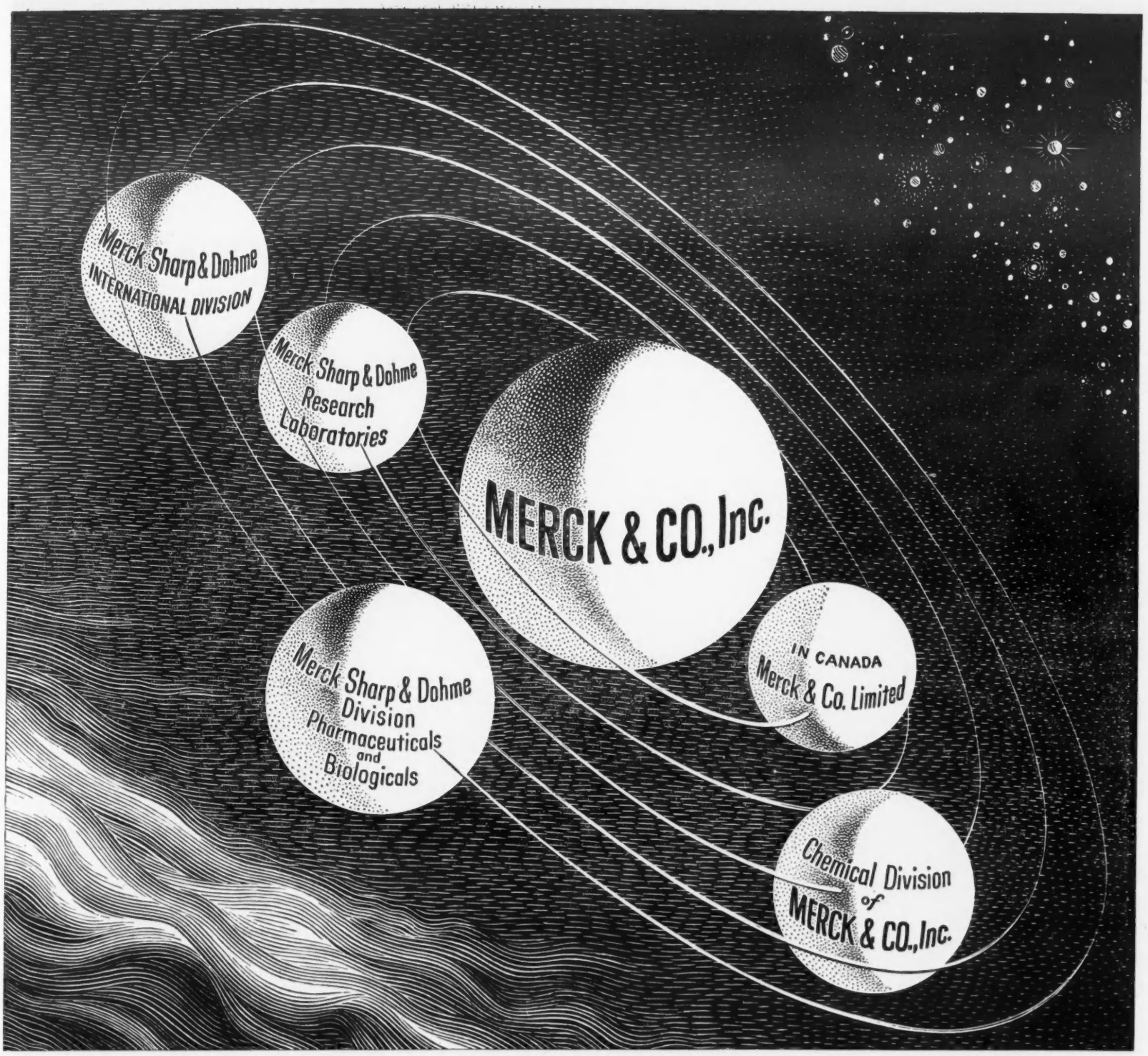
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾ - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Butadiene refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l., t.l. works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate refd. dms. l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald, l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Syn., cryst, anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Calamine USP dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton 32.00 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt., equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb., cs., dlvd. E of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
100-lb dms., same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP dms. works lb. 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms.,
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate dms lb 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd dms lb 3.42 —
Camphene 46° m.p dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metrolopitan area ton 73.00 -115.00
ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - .14½
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., ens gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, ens. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 Nom.
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22 - .23
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A", bls lb. .19½ - .20
"B" lb. .19 - .20
"C" lb. .17½ - .18
Corinje "A" lb. .20 - —
"B" lb. .19½ - —
"C" lb. .18¾ - .19
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 155.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., ens lb. 5.25 -30.00
syn., ens lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Indian, bgs lb. .18½ - .19
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .40
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .29½ .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 5.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.00 —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10⅜ - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb jars, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾ - .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. ens. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½ - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, ens., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .92 - —
"000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 Nom.
Citral, bots., ens lb. 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Civet, artif, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton 19.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long-ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., Georgia works ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis. lb. .41½ .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2350- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Lineoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .75¾ - —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾ - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾ - —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47 - .50
Codeine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, ens. dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .3925 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47¼ - .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼ - .32¾
dried, dms., works lb. .40½ - .41
Cyanide, tech., bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½ - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½ - —
smaller lots lb. .80½ - —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½ - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½ - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½ - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½ - .63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31¼ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2210- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.70 -18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.65 -36.65
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 155.00 - —
Pacific Ports, c.i.f. ton 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10¼ - .11
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. lb. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41% bgs., bgs., Memphis ton 56.00 Nom.
solvent, same basis ton 53.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. 85 - .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.00 - —



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Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, chys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C, wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —

o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C., ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15

Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, c.l., warks ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66¼- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms. works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. 49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

For You
Catalyst "Know-How"

What makes one catalyst superior to another? Often it is the unseen ingredient, "know-how". Davison's long experience in successful catalyst production gives you this all-important element.

Davison, the first commercial producer of synthetic petroleum cracking catalysts, operates a modern plant for the sole purpose of producing specialty catalysts to aid industrial chemical progress. These catalysts can be custom made to your specifications. We guard your "know-how" as carefully as we do our own. They are made in many forms including granular, pelleted, powdered, spherical, extruded and include many supports and active agents.

Put Davison's "know-how" to work on your problem. No matter what your catalyst requirements are, it will pay you to discuss them with the Davison Field Service Engineer. A free booklet on Davison dependable catalysts is available on request.

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Producers of: Catalysts, Inorganic Acids, Superphosphates, Triple Superphosphates, Phosphate Rock, Silica Gels and Silicofluorides.
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Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100 00 -147 50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5 00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
c.l. works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .29 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics. 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc. lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .96 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc. lb. 1.43 - —

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DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

both aqueous & anhydrous

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Dyes, Coaltar—Ferric Cacodylate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd., No

518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.44 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.24 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works;

1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms, dlvd.

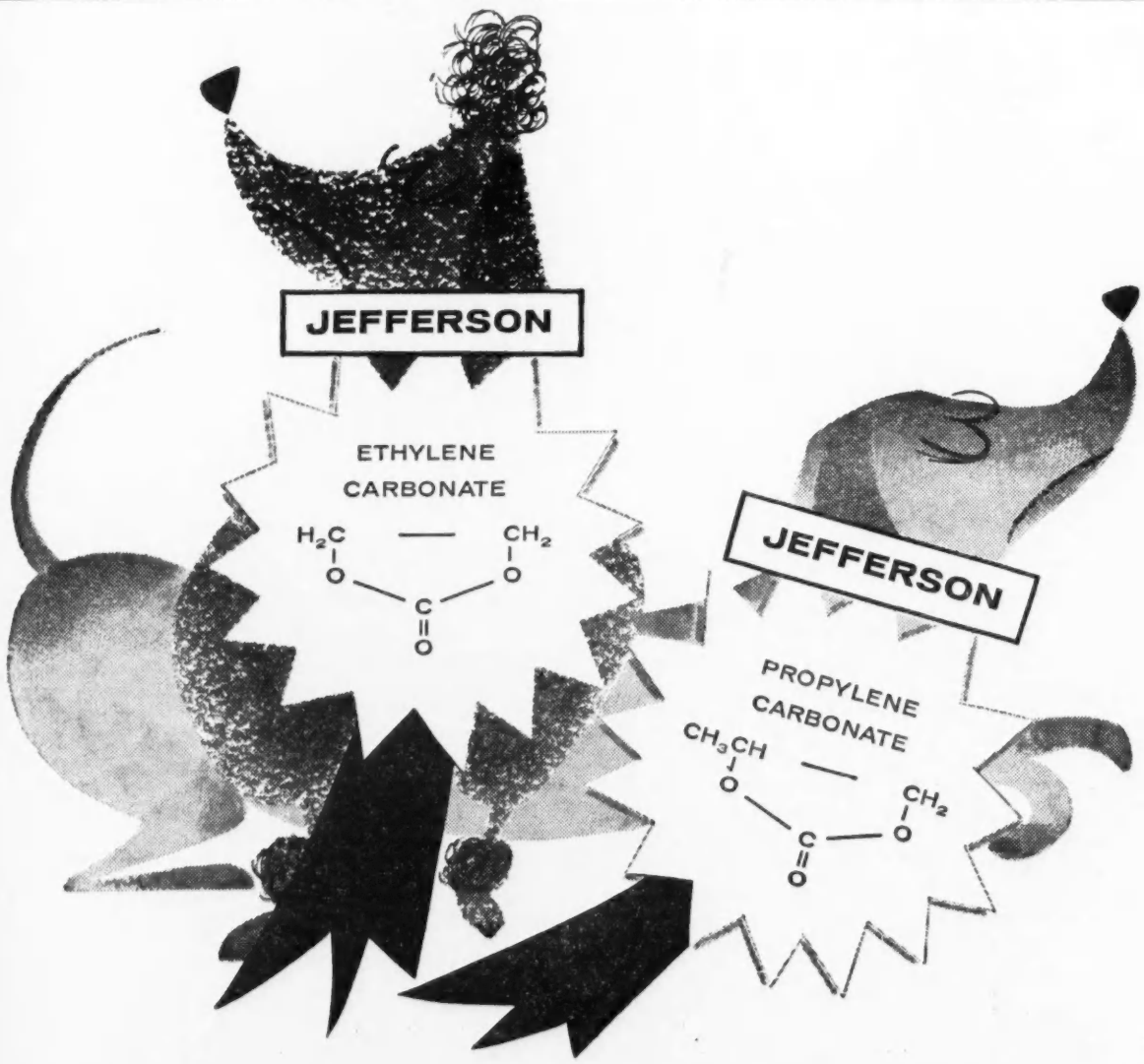
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.07
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Amyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 15.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 - —
Cacaodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00



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... excellent solvent for acrylonitrile polymers and copolymers, nylon, nitrocellulose, lignin and similar materials. Miscible with a wide range of plasticizers and solvents including water; has potential as a selective or extractive solvent.

... reacts with aliphatic amines to form hydroxyethylcarbamates; with a variety of active hydrogen-containing compounds to give betahydroxyethyl derivatives. Further reaction leads to polyglycol ethers.

PROPYLENE CARBONATE

... high boiling point and low viscosity at reduced temperatures suggest use as a functional fluid. Partly miscible with water, and completely miscible with many common plasticizers. Excellent solvent for many polymeric materials suggests use in extrusion spinning processes.

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Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works... lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. .....lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms..... lb. .85 • .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton.34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 • .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 • —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 4.00 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.135.00 • —
scrap, same basis..ton.130.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .042 • —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .045 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .042 • —
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 • .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point..ton. 4.50 • 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .12 • —
dlvd. W.....lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis.lb. .73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l..lb. .53 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l..lb. .64 • —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 • —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 • —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 • .24
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 • .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 • 4.85
standard, cns., dms. .....lb. 4.20 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.05 • 4.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots..lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls.....lb. .34 • —
Cochin, bgs. .....lb. .31 • .32
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .86 • —
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .80 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .30 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 90 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22 • —
12 green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .14 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .16 • —
180 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17 • —
200 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 • —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 • —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks...lb. .1760- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .16 • —
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 • —

Glycerine, nat., refd., 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 • —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .29 • —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 • —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 • 2.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 • 3.25
Graphite, amorpn., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd..lb. .07½- .07⅝
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06⅝- .03½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 • —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Isand, St. Louis lb. .40 • —
16-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .40 • —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .43 • —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 • —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 • —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 3.50 • —
water dispersable, bbls ...lb. 1.71 • —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 • —
paste, kegs .....lb. .38 • —

Grindelia robusta herb, bls .....lb. .38 • .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 • 2.15
liq., cbys., dms .....lb 2.30 • 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .....lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 • .23
powd., USP, bbls.....lb. .27 • .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 • .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .57 • —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 • —
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .19 • .21
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .15½- .17
Manila C, bgs.....lb. .38 • .40
CBB, bgs .....lb. .36 Nom.
DBB, bgs .....lb. .28 • .31
DK, bgs .....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .19½- .23
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .21 • .24
nubs, bgs .....lb. .31 • .35
seeds, bgs .....lb. .20 • .22
sorts, bgs .....lb. .20½- —
Pontianak, chips, bgs. .....lb. .26 • —
nubs, bgs .....lb. .39 • .40
Dammar, Batavia, A, E, cs.....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs .....lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs .....lb. .20 • .22

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try the raw material with the world's best references

NEOLENE 400

Neolene 400 is an established high-quality hydrocarbon that has earned a key position, not only with the world's foremost processors, but also with smaller compounders everywhere. Sulfonates produced from Neolene 400 are particularly well suited for compounding in liquid formulations. Latest sulfonation method, using SO_3 with Neolene 400, contributes to quality and production efficiency in liquid formulations. This procedure does away with handling, storing and disposing of spent sulfuric acid.

In addition to Neolene 400, you can count on Conoco for!

WATER-SOLUBLE SULFONATES—produced from Neolene 400. Available as sulfonate slurry, sulfonic acid, or in spray-dried and drum-dried forms.

OIL-SOLUBLE SULFONATES—manufactured by sulfonation of synthetically produced hydrocarbon under closely controlled conditions.

CONOCO H-300, a secondary plasticizer for vinyls—outstanding light stability . . . improved low-temperature flexibility . . . viscosity depressant and stabilizer.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—Continental Oil Company is thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and application of sulfonates. Let us help you with your particular problem. Continental Oil Company, Petrochemical Department, DivisionD 9, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.—1353 No. North Branch Street, Chicago, Ill.—Export: Airco Company International, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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Petrochemical know-how from the ground up!

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CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Gum, dammar, East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13½- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12½- .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1 bgs lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .17
seeds, bgs lb .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .41
Myrrh, cs. lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Gum olibanum siftings, cs. lb .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).

Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.25
No. 2, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 3, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
powd., USP, bbls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton.20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton.20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton.17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton.55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots. oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. dlvd. W lb. .30½- .32½
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .21 - —
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .211 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .1800- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98 - 1.00
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. .84½- —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine). lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -23.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15 - .15½
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15¾- .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- .17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1150- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bls lb. .27 - —
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —

give you high quality,
and a price advantage, too!

In both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers, solvent systems based on ketones have many inherent advantages.

Ketones produce lacquers with superior characteristics, *at no increase in cost of production,* in almost any formulation. They will yield solutions of higher solids content, or permit greater diluent content with either aromatics or aliphatics.

Important, too—ketone-based solvent systems assure complete flexibility in formulating. *You* add the latent solvents *you* prefer. And when you buy by the pound and sell by the gallon—the lower specific gravity of ketones favors *you.*

The Shell Chemical "quality group" of active solvents includes MEK, MIBK, and Ethyl Amyl Ketone, as well as latent solvents MIBC, IPA and Ethyl Alcohol. Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly help you evaluate ketones for your own lacquer formulations.

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Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.24½- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd.	lb.	.32½- —
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).		
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1580 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lots, works	lb.	.33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¼- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.		
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.27½- —
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.38¼- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).		
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white, basic sulfate).		
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15 - —
24% Pb., dms.	lb.	.18½- —
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- .16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
powd., bbls	lb	.12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb	5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05 - 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.30 - —
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	61.00 Nom.
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis.	ton.	54.00 -54.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works	lb.	.22 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½- —
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15 - —
Titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08¾- —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots.	kilo.	140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls.	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	3.15 - 3.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.29¼- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 - —
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35 - .36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald.	lb.	.11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½- —
t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

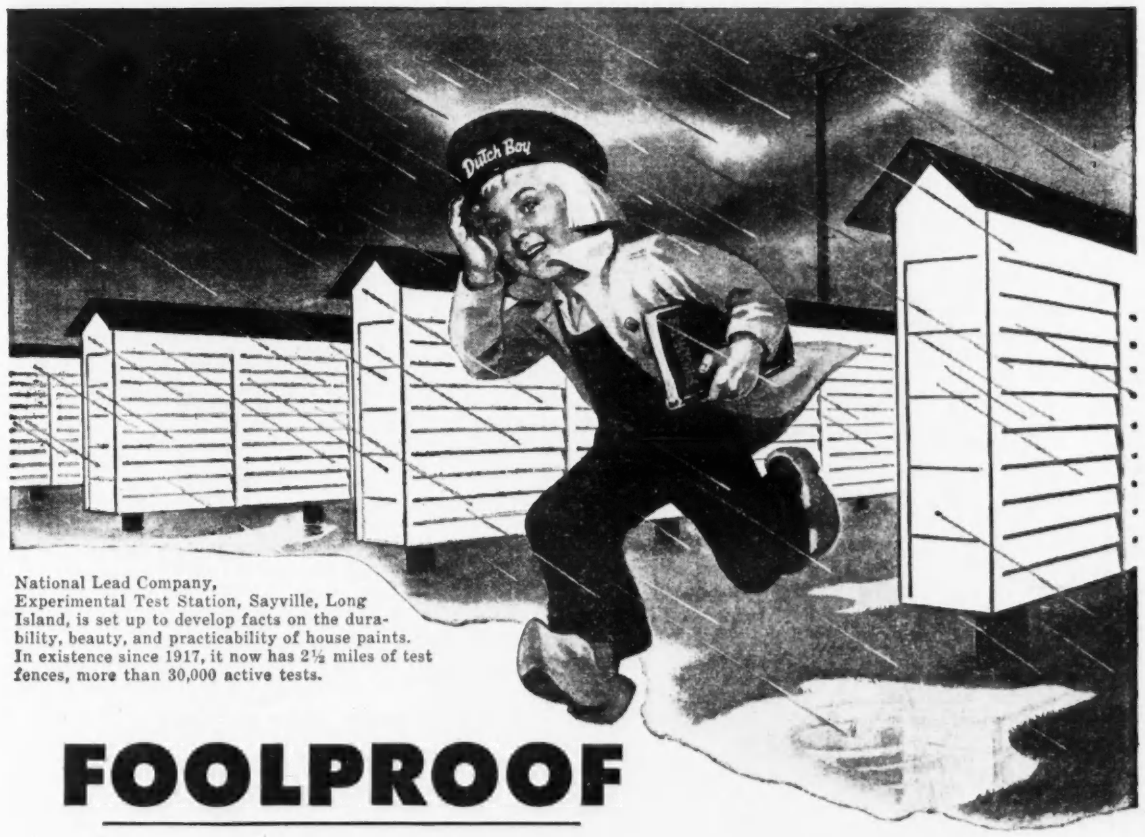
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.	lb.	1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.26½- .30
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38 - —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.53 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35 - —
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms	lb.	.25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	102.00 - —
paper bgs., works	ton.	98.50 - —
dms., works	ton.	106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.		
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb	.36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb	3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms.	lb.	.32½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb.	.28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	66.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works	lb.	.62 - —
single dm., works	lb.	.65 - —



National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints with Dutch Boy® **"45X"**

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

Chances are you already know that lead gives exterior paints uniform performance. Leading paint makers have agreed on this for years.

But you may not know that Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" does this with new efficiency, new economy. Thousands of exposure panels at National Lead's Sayville Experimental Test Station prove this.

Take *white* House Paints. "45X", Sayville shows, improves self cleaning yet preserves film integrity.

Take *tinted* House Paints. "45X" helps maintain color uniformity, increases film durability.

Take Primers . . . or Porch and Floor Enamels. When you add Dutch Boy "45X" to your exterior paints, you build up key properties . . . build in *uniform* performance.

Fewer Complaints

Those you hear! Those you don't! Both go down, you'll find. You save time and cost of adjusting complaints. Repeat business comes easier, at less expense.

Cost goes down, too. In each "45X" pigment particle, reactive portion is at the surface . . . making proportionately larger amounts of lead available in each pound.

Fewer complaints! Lower cost! No wonder it pays to put Dutch Boy Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in your exterior paints.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
In Canada: **CANADIAN TITANIUM PIGMENTS, LIMITED,** 630 Dorchester Street, West · Montreal

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 • .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 • 6.40
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 • —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb 4.00 • 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd. fib. dms. lb 6.84 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 7.72 • —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 • 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask. 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150 • —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 • —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 • —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .51 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 • —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 • —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½ • —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .54 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd ..... gal. .33 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ • —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ..... gal. .62½ —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E gal. .63½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E ..... lb. .69½ —
tanks, frt. alld, E ..... gal. .48½ —

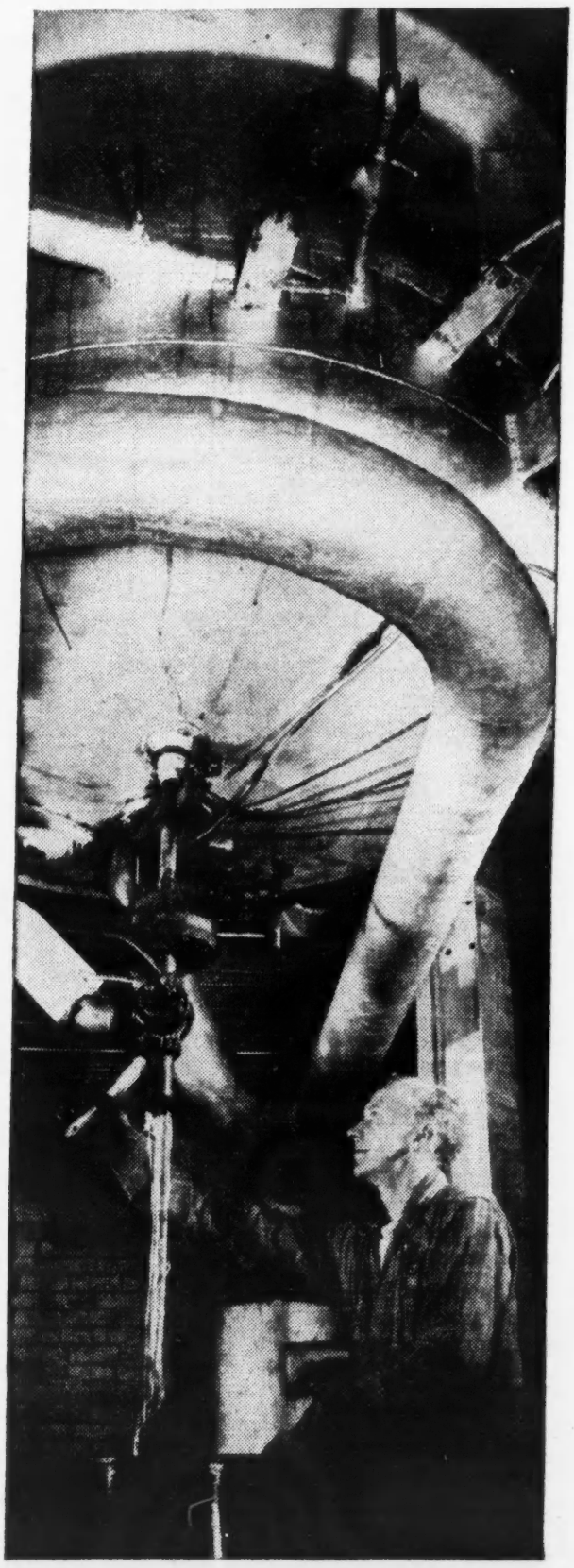
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ • —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 • —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 • .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 • .61

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 • 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 • .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15¾ • —
single unit, same basis ... lb. .12 • —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 • .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 • —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 • —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ • —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 31.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 • 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½ • —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½ • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 • —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .31½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots ... lb. 5.64 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 • —
3-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.90 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • 3.40
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 • 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾ • —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... lb. .07¼ • —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08½ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ • —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E .... lb. .08¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .16½ • .17
New York ..... gal. .17 • .17½
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 • —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 • —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .53½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08½ • —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis lb .25 —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ • —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05



DOW

busy
BISPHENOL A
top resin
intermediate

Versatile Dow product widens markets for paint formulators

Fast-moving epoxy resins have sky-rocketed in production since World War II, and Bisphenol A is a basic building block in their manufacture. The future looks even brighter with coatings based on these resins moving into many untapped fields.

Dow pioneered the development of substituted phenols and is the major supplier and best source of high-quality Bisphenol A. The company also supplies two other important resin intermediates—*p-tert*-Butylphenol and *p*-Phenylphenol.

Dow production of Bisphenol A has been increased tremendously. Your opportunities for its use in epoxy resins are now greater than ever. Dow welcomes the opportunity to assist you on your particular application. And one other factor—Bisphenol A is now shipped in 50-lb. multiwall bags for easier, faster handling in your plant. Other Dow chemicals used in resin manufacture by industry include diethylenetriamine, epichlorohydrin, Dowanol® products and polypropylene glycols. For specifications and delivery information call your nearest Dow sales office, or write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. OC 843 C.-1

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.55¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾	—
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	4.45	- 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.05	- 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.20	- 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	4.70	- 5.30
25-lb lots cns	lb.	5.35	- —
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.45	- —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	1.40	- —
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	1.45	- —
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.50	- —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½	- —
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.10½	- —
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.11	- —
Montana, oriental, bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
Yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½	- —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	64.00	-65.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	79.00	-80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock	ton.	61.00	-62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 35% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10	- .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.06¼	- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	- .08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.05	Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15½	- —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	- —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb.	3.00	- —
custom contract, works	lb.	1.65	- —
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	- —
Sulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	- —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld	lb	.50	- —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram.		.45	- —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram.		.50	- —
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.45	- 2.63
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.77	- .90½
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd	lb.	.73¾	- .81¾
Chloride, bbls. dlvd	lb.	.38½	- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.68	- .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.64½	- —
Nitrate, bbls. works	lb.	.37	- .38
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.76	- —
green, bbls.	lb.	.76	- —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¼	- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted.	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	- —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05	- —
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.12	- .12½
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	- —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.15	- —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	- —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	- —
l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	- —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., same bassi	lb.	.40	- .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	- .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.26	- .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75	- —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald.	unit-ton.	1.10	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.00	- 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, July, August	unit-ton.	2.75	+ .50
After September 1	unit-ton.	2.95	+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l.,	lb.	53	- —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	09	- —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	- —
Nitrous ether, conc., nots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .38
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	No orices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	.95	- —
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.95	- —
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	- —
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	3.05	- 3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.25	- —
Angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	95.00
Oil, aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.48	- .63
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 3.00
53-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	9.75	-11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns.	lb.	1.75	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	2.80	- —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.40
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.30	- .45
white, dms	lb.	.29	- —
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 8.75
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.50	- —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	38.00	-40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2600	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2610	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2710	- —
tanks	lb.	.2410	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2460	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2560	- —
tanks	lb.	.2260	- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾	- —
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.17¼	- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.18	- .18½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	—	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
tanks	lb.	—	- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works.	lb.	.12½	- .14½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.17½	- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	- 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	8.00	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	190.00	-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.05
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	36.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb.	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.88	- —
Java, cns.	lb.	1.93	- —
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.35	- —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	- 2.90
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.12¼	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.11¼	- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl.,	lb.	.19	- .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms	lb.	.22	- .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.45	1.55

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Oil, copaiba, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb. 11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .12 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .17¾- .18
tanks ..... lb. .1559- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12 - —
Valley ..... lb. .12 - —
Texas ..... lb. .12 - .12⅛
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms .... lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1350- .1400
tanks ..... lb. .1200- —

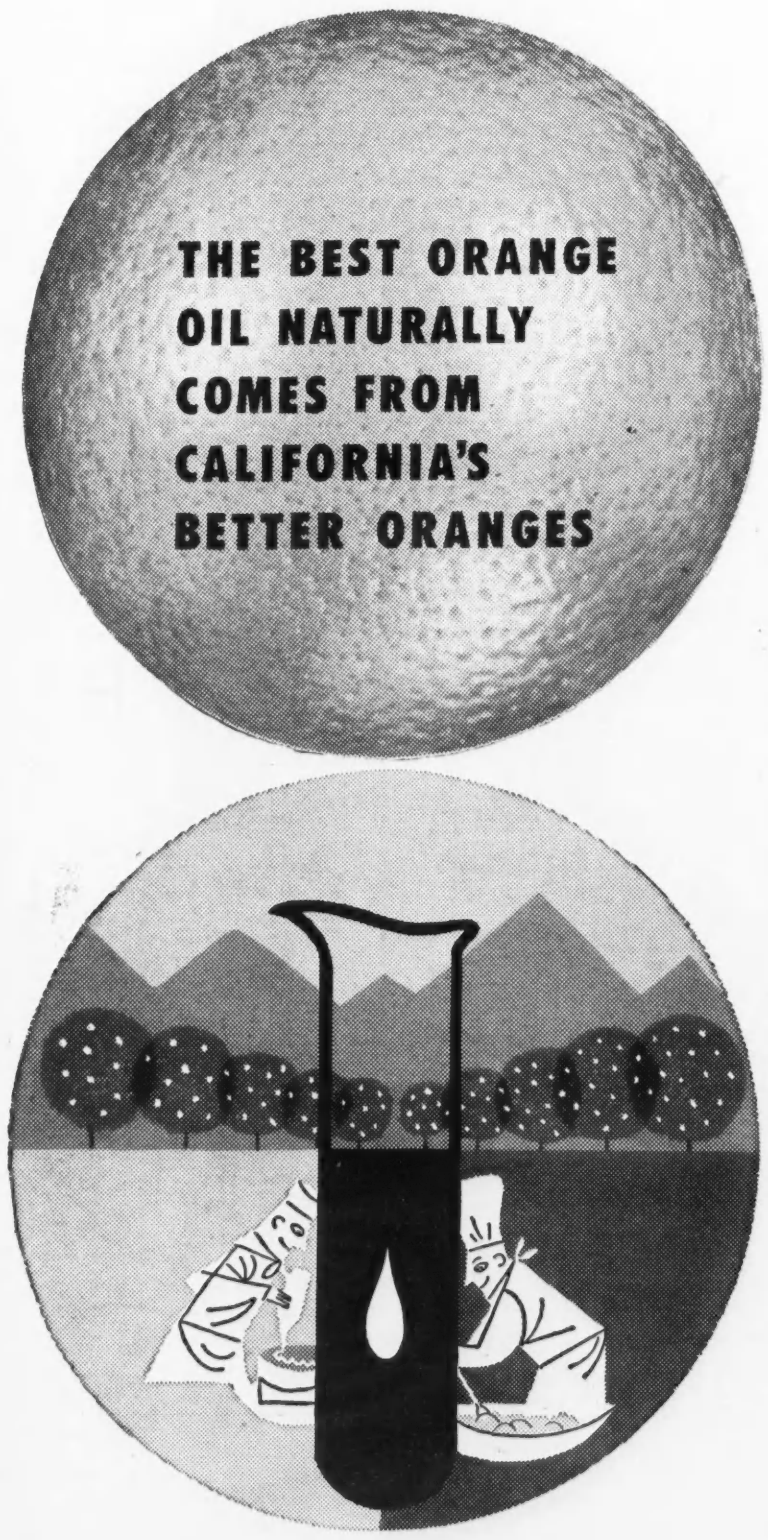
Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.00 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. ..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Oil, juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. .... lb. 3.80 - —
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 3.80 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns .. lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y .. lb. .1600- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1700- .1725
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) .. lb. .1270- —
New York ..... lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1440 .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Altantic & Gulf .. lb. .08¾ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms .. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots ..... lb. 575.00 - —

Oil, nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. .... lb. 10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms ..... lb. 10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms ..... lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Oleo, extra, dms. ..... lb. .18¾- .19
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid .. gal. 3.45 - 3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. ..... lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms .. lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms .. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. .... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .1550- .1650
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 8.50 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .1300- —
refd., dms ..... lb. .18¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms .. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C. lb. .176 - —
dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .22½- .23
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots ... oz. 43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .17⅜- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15⅞- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.65
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1 20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb. 13.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 2 10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocetea cymbarum).
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works. gal. .35 - —
l c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅛- .11¼
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1528- .15⅛
tanks ..... lb. .1328- —
clarified, dms ..... lb. .1478- .15
tanks ..... lb. .1278- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .15⅞- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .13⅞- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars ..... lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1575- .1625
tankcars ..... lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms .... lb. 2.00 - 4.80
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comL, dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
whse. ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl. l.c.l., works, South .. gal 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. .... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y ..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y ..... lb. .23½- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .24¼ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ... lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 9.60 -11.00
Java, cns ..... lb. 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns .. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers
Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oleostearine, dms. lb. .11 - .11½
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns oz. 21.65 - 21.90
powd. USP, cns oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitro aniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
aniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —

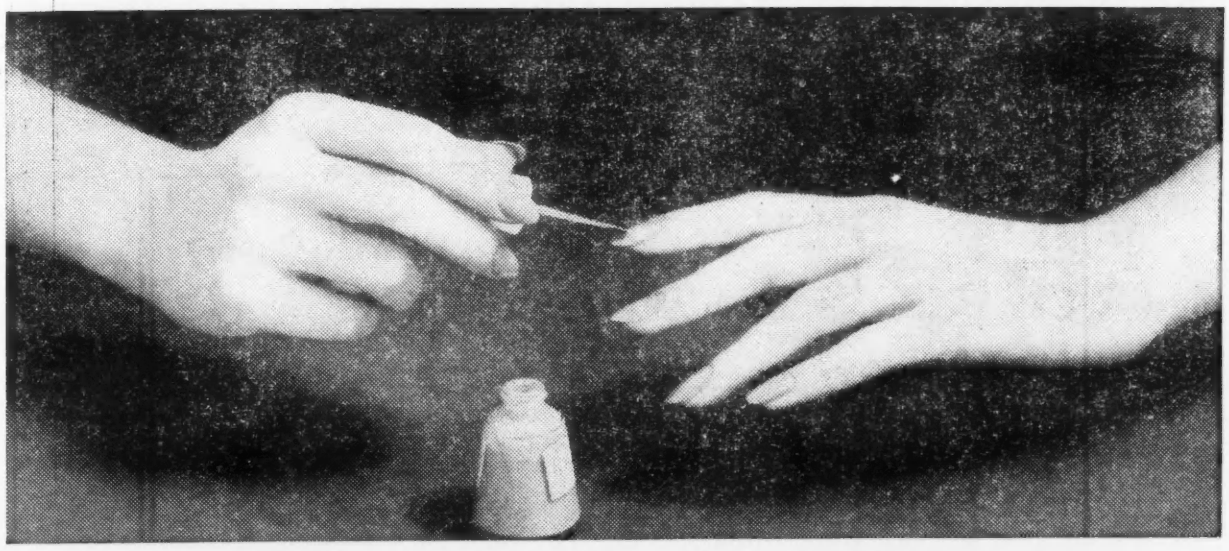
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 55.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .31½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .08¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
soft, dms., cl., refy lb. .07¾- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞

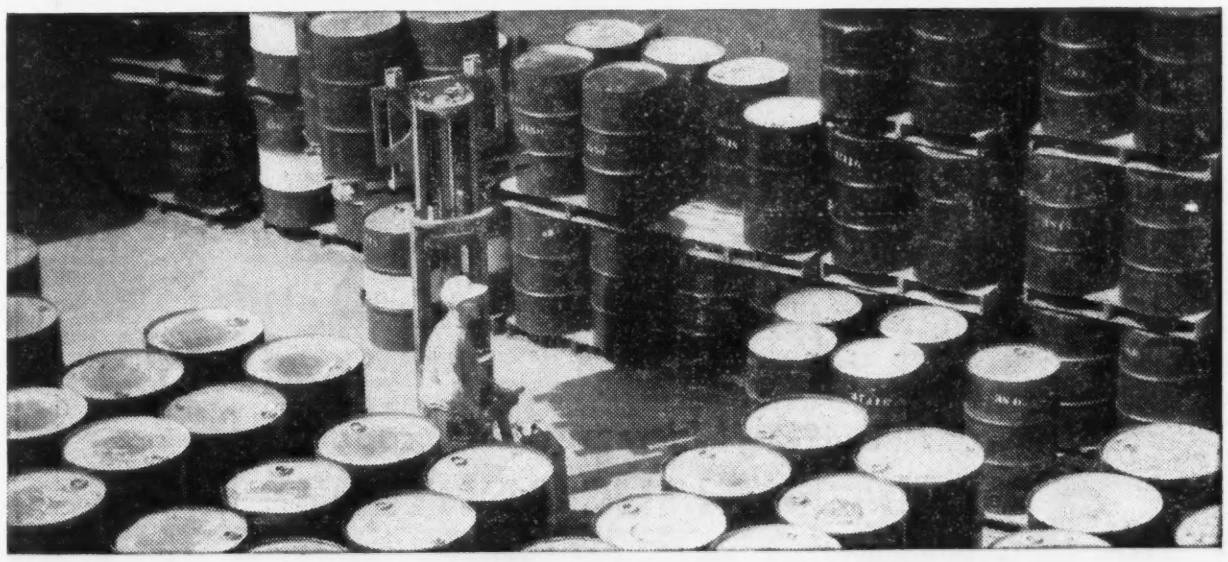
Oleostearine—Petroleum Solvent

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —



your **POLISH** by the bottle



or your **PAINT** by the barrel

is better when you manufacture with Enjay Ketones & Solvents

Enjay Ketones and Solvents meet the most rigid specifications of the surface coating industry. Active solvents of the highest quality, they help guarantee top performance from enamels, lacquers, paints, and removers for all three. Recognized as a leader in the ketone and solvent field, the Enjay Company offers a dependable supply of these essential materials . . . *plus* the unsurpassed services of the Enjay laboratories. Write, wire or call for complete information.

Enjay offers a diversified line of Petrochemicals for industry: KETONES AND SOLVENTS (Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Acetone, Isopropyl Acetate, Secondary Butyl Acetate); and a varied line of LOWER ALCOHOLS, HIGHER OXO ALCOHOLS, AROMATICS, OLEFINS AND DIOLEFINS.

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Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 WEST 51st ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • Other Offices: Akron, Boston, Chicago, Tulsa

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.s., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld, lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red dms., t.l. works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 96%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .58 - —
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾- —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Tall, tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Dutch, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, doms., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50¼

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Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.41 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.40¼-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.45 -	—
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.455 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.50 -	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23 -	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37 -	.38
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tecn. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00 -	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb	1.90 -	1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.21
powd., dms	lb.	.25 -	—
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.		.36 -	—
July forward unit-ton.		.38 -	—
granular, 60-63% K.O., bgs., c.l., works, base price ton.		26.25 -	—
July forward ton.		27.45 -	—
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	14.40 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.75 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	12.50
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	191.50 -	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	198.00 -	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	302 50	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works.	lb.	.24½	.27½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.27¼-	.29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.18 -	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½-	.18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.00	17.30
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80 -	—
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2,5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100-lbs	6.55	6.95
tanks, works	100-lbs.	5 45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45 -	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½-	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.709 -	.775
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton.		.64 -	—
July forward unit-ton.		.67 -	—
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½-	—
powder dms.	lb.	.16½-	.17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84 -	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77 -	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price	ton.	13.45 -	—
July forward	ton.	14.00 -	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran, powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.40½-	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.41 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41½-	.47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Potassium-ztreonium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gram.	.40 -	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.83 -	—
100-500-lb. lots	lb.	2.95 -	3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.50 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gram	.70 -	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.04½-	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.09 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1075-	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00 -	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.			
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	—
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	.04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.33 -	.38
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45 -	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works	lb.	.65 -	—
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works	gal.	8.75 -	8.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00 -	—
purif. 20% dms. works	lb.	10 00	10 10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal	2.77 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80 -	—
refd., 2°, non-ref dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.37½-	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00	5 00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallol, NF dms	lb.	3.27	3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
mixed mottled c'ms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
dense opaque dms., works,	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.14 -	—
colors, dms., works	lb	15 -	—
USP bots	lb	0.50 -	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17 -	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23 64	
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21 32	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
liq., No 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75 -	.87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.37½-	—
Quinine ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½-	—
Sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88 -	—
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98 -	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.75 -	—
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb	1.75 -	—
resinated, bbls	lb	1.50 -	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60 -	—
light shades, bbls	lb	2.75 -	—
maroon, bbls	lb	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25 -	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.05 -	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.95 -	—
orange red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81 -	—
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.77 -	—
dark, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.90 -	—
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.44 -	—
light, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.24	2.32
medium, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.99 -	—
medium light, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49 -	—

Red, cadmium mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coal tar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works . . . lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls. works, lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works, lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works . . lb. 02½- —
l.c.l., works lb 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works . . lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .08 - —

Red, para toner, bbls. . . . . lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs . . . . . lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock . . . . . lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works . . lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald . . . . lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works . . . . . lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls . . . . . m 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots . . . . . gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works . . . . . lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works . . . . . lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms . . . . . lb 3.00 - 3.25

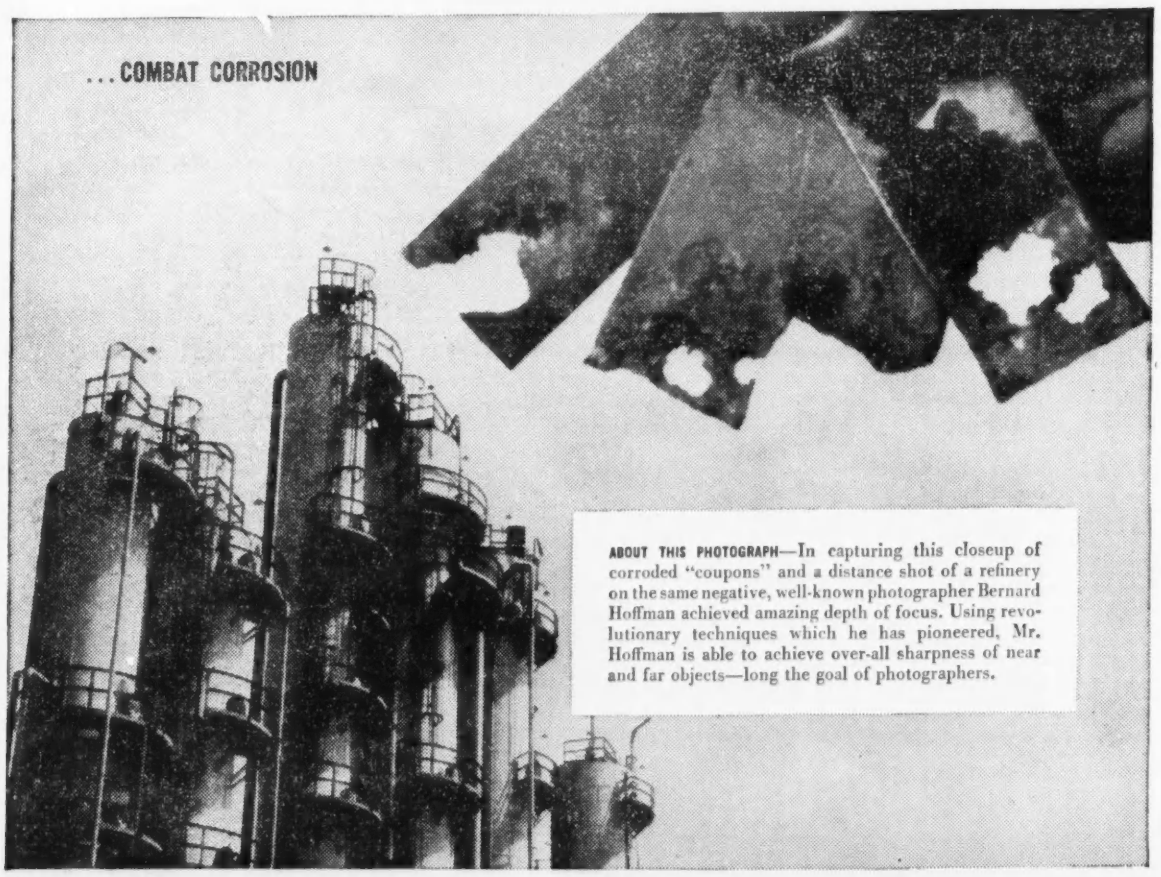
Rhatany root, bgs. . . . . lb. .18 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans . . . . . lb. 32.00 - 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls . . . . . lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis . . . . . lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls . . . . lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —

Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins . . . . . lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms . . . . . lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs . . . . . lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. . . . . lb. .44 - —
Italian . . . . . lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs . . . . . lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs . . . . . lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms . . . . . lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs . . . lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. . . 100 lbs. 1.03½- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. . . 100 lbs. 1.27½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib dms . . . . . lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, lmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. . . . . lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. . . . . lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
powd bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis, lb .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots . . . . . lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 - 15.50
Senega root, bls . . . . . lb 3.10 —
Senna leaves, Alex, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls . . . . . lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. . . . . lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. . . . . lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. . . . . lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. . . . . lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls . . . . . lb 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .19½- —
nat., bgs. . . . . lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .26 - —
nat., bgs . . . . . lb. .16½- —
Salvarodian, natural, bgs . . . . . lb. .17½- —
Indian, natural, bgs . . . . . lb. .20½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots . lb. .50 - .51
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . . . lb. .48 - .49
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots . . . lb. .46 - .47
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works . . . . . ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. . . . Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .86⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .86¾- —
500-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .86⅞- —
100-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .87⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots . . oz. .61⅛- —
1,000-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .62⅜- —
500-oz lots . . . . . oz. .62⅞- —
250-oz. lots . . . . . oz. .63⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls . . . . . lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls . . . . . lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. . . . . lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bulk, c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bulk, c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.10 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works . . 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works . . . . . lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works . . . . . lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works . . . . . gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots . . . . . kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots . . . . . kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate bgs., c.l., works . . lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled . . lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald . . 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10

HOW HERCULES HELPS...

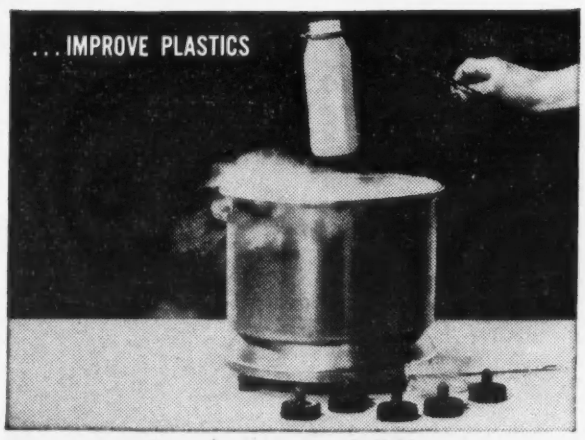


ABOUT THIS PHOTOGRAPH—In capturing this closeup of corroded "coupons" and a distance shot of a refinery on the same negative, well-known photographer Bernard Hoffman achieved amazing depth of focus. Using revolutionary techniques which he has pioneered, Mr. Hoffman is able to achieve over-all sharpness of near and far objects—long the goal of photographers.

CORROSION COSTS MILLIONS every year for petroleum refiners. Metal losses as illustrated by these corroded coupons are the "danger signal" that corrosion is at work. Hercules Polyrad®, a corrosion inhibitor, prevents this damage. By forming a molecular film that protects the process side of refinery equipment from corrosive media, Polyrad drastically reduces "down time" for maintenance; cuts costly replacement bills.

ABLE TO WITHSTAND STERILIZING, this plastic baby bottle was molded from Hercules Hi-fax*, a new ethylene polymer. A completely new plastic, Hi-fax offers a combination of properties never before available, including four to five times the rigidity and twice the strength of conventional polyethylene. Hi-fax is now available for limited production runs.

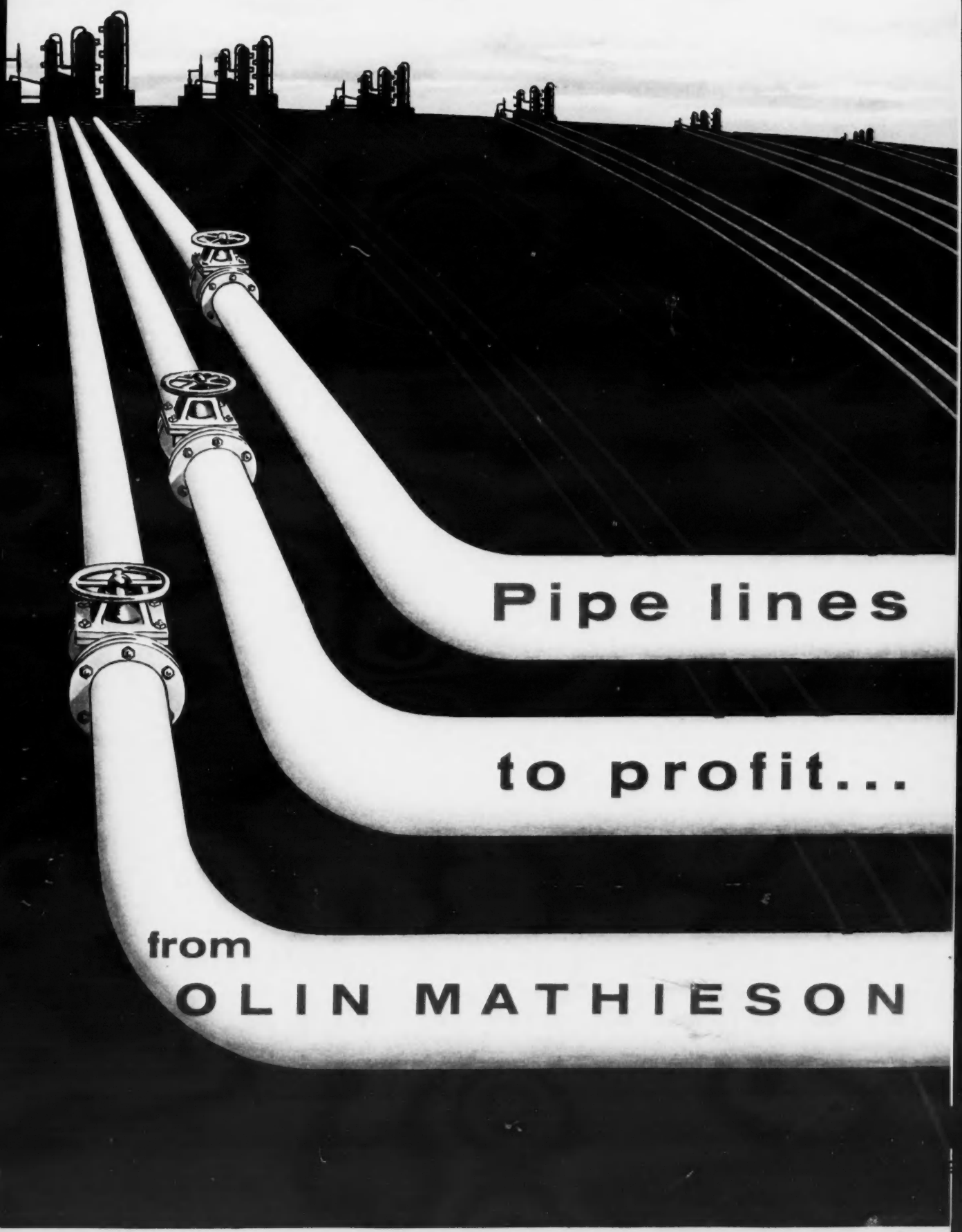
*HERCULES TRADEMARK



HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS.

656-7


Pipe lines
to profit...
from
OLIN MATHIESON

MATHIESON INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Ammonia. Anhydrous, Refrigeration Grade (99.98%) and Commercial Grade (99.50%). In 26-ton tank cars from Morgantown, W. Va., Lake Charles, La., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Marcus Hook, Pa. and Louisiana, Mo. Aqua Ammonia, 26° Bé. (29.4%), in 8,000-gal. tank cars from Niagara Falls and Louisiana, Mo.

Bicarbonate of Soda. U.S.P., Powdered and Granular; Miller's Special Regular and Miller's Special No. 2; and Fine. 100-lb. moisture-proof paper bags from Saltville, Va.

Carbon Dioxide. Carbonic Gas, in tank cars from Saltville, Va. and in 20-lb. net cylinders and 50-lb. net cylinders from Saltville, Va. and 17 Olin Mathieson-operated warehouses from New York to New Orleans. Dry Ice, in 55-lb. blocks from the same plant and warehouses.

Caustic Potash. 45% Liquid, in tank cars from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Caustic Soda. 50% Liquid and 73% Liquid, Rayon Grade and Commercial Grade, in 8,000-gal. and 10,000-gal. insulated and lined tank cars, from Lake Charles, La., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saltville, Va. and McIntosh, Ala.; also Commercial Grade from Huntsville, Ala. 50% Liquid available in barges and tankers from Lake Charles, and in barges from McIntosh and Huntsville. 76% Solid and Flake, from Lake Charles and Saltville. 76% Granular, Ground, and Powdered Caustic, and MCC Flake Bottle Wash, from Saltville.

Chlorine. Liquid, in 16-ton, 30-ton, and 55-ton single-unit tank cars from Niagara Falls, N. Y., Huntsville, Ala., McIntosh, Ala., Saltville, Va., Arvida, Que.; also in multi-unit tank cars of 15 tons from Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Huntsville, Ala.

Muriatic Acid. 18° Bé. (27.92% HCl) and 20° Bé. (31.45% HCl), in tank cars from McIntosh, Ala.

Nitrate of Soda. Synthetic, prilled, in 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags (palletized loading optional) and bulk carloads (box or hopper cars), from Lake Charles, La.

Nitric Acid. 60%, in tank cars and tank trucks from Lake Charles, La.

Soda Ash. From Saltville, Va.: Light, in 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags and in bulk carloads; Coarse Light, in bulk carloads. From Lake Charles, La.: Light, in 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags and in bulk carloads, also in barges and ocean steamers; Dense No. 1, in 100-lb. multi-wall paper bags and in bulk carloads; Dense No. 2, in bulk carloads; Intermediate, in bulk carloads.

Sulphate of Alumina. Activated Alum Brand, from Baltimore, Md. in multi-wall paper bags.

Sulphur. Processed, including five grades for general industrial use and a full line of regular, conditioned and oil-treated sulphurs for the rubber industry. Available from Houston, Texas, and from distributors' warehouse stocks.

Sulphuric Acid. Available in the following grades: 60° Bé. (77.67% H_2SO_4), 66° Bé. (93.19% H_2SO_4), 98% H_2SO_4, 99% H_2SO_4, 100% H_2SO_4 and Oleum 20% (104.5% H_2SO_4). Shipping points: Baltimore, Md., Little Rock, Ark., Bossier City, La., Beaumont, Tex., Port Arthur, Tex., Pasadena, Tex., and Palmerton, Pa. Available from all plants in tank cars and tank trucks; also barge shipments from Baltimore, Md.

MATHIESON ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Ethylene Oxide. Used in production of surfactants, ethylene glycol, acrylonitrile, acrylate esters, ethanolamines, glycol ethers and fumigants. Tank cars and insulated returnable drums (400 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Ethylene Glycol. Used as an engine coolant and in the manufacture of dynamite, cellophane, hydraulic fluids, and resins. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and resin-lined drums (500 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Diethylene Glycol. Used as solvent, humectant, dehydrant and intermediate. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and resin-lined drums (500 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Triethylene Glycol. Used in gas dehydration, as a humectant and in production of emulsifiers, lubricants and polyesters, and as an air-treating agent. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and resin-lined drums (500 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Polyethylene Glycols: Poly-G 200, Poly-G 300, Poly-G 400, Poly-G 600, Poly-G 1000, Poly-G 1500, Poly-G B1530. Used as humectants and in production of surface-active agents, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and resin-lined drums from Brandenburg, Ky.

Glycol Ether Solvents: Poly-Solv EM (*e*thylene glycol mono*m*ethyl ether), Poly-Solv DM (*d*iethylene glycol mono*m*ethyl ether), Poly-Solv EE (*e*thylene glycol mono*e*thyl ether), Poly-Solv DE (*d*iethylene glycol mono*e*thyl ether), Poly-Solv EB (*e*thylene glycol mono*b*utyl ether), and Poly-Solv DB (*d*iethylene glycol mono*b*utyl ether). Excellent solvents for dye-

stuffs, oils, waxes and resins. Valuable for improving flow-out and minimizing undercoat lifting of alkyd baking enamels, phenolic and epoxy coatings, cellulose and vinyl lacquers. Also used as components of brake fluids, metal and glass cleaners, dry cleaning soaps, "soluble" textile and metal cutting oils and as intermediates for a number of plasticizers. Tank cars, compartmented tank cars, tank trucks, and resin-lined drums from Brandenburg, Ky.

Ethylene Dichloride. Used as an extractant for alkaloids, vitamins and hormones, as a component of grain fumigants, cleansing agents and herbicides, and as a solvent for cellulose esters, fats, waxes, and resins. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and drums (550 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Dichloroethylether. Used as soil fumigant, insecticide and high temperature solvent. An extractive of butadiene and naphthenic compounds. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and drums (550 lbs. net) from Brandenburg, Ky.

Formaldehyde. Available in four grades—37% inhibited, 37% low methanol, 45% low methanol and 50% low methanol (other grades also offered)—in tank cars and tank trucks from Morgantown, W. Va.

Methanol. Tank cars, compartmented cars, barges, tank trucks and drums (358 lbs. net) from Morgantown, W. Va.

Hexamine. As chemical intermediate, hexamethylenetetramine provides water-free formaldehyde and tertiary amines. Useful in resin manufacture. Multiwall paper bags (80 lbs. net) and fiber drums (100 lbs. net) from Morgantown, W. Va.

Ethylene Diamine. Used in the synthesis of ethylene diamine tetracetic acid salts (chelating agents), and surfactants; forms resinous polymers with formaldehyde resin systems. Tank cars, tank trucks, returnable tin-lined drums (430 lbs. net) from Morgantown, W. Va.

Polyamines 333 and 910. Semi-refined, liquid mixtures, used in the preparation of asphalt additives, corrosion inhibitors, emulsifiers, demulsifiers and wetting agents. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks, and drums (430 lbs. net) Morgantown, W. Va.

Ethanolamines. Mono-, di-, and triethanolamine are used in preparation of surfactants for a variety of applications and as absorbents in gas scrubbing. Tank cars, compartmented cars, tank trucks and drums from Brandenburg, Ky.

Trichlorobenzene. Technical, used in manufacture of trichlorophenol and dye intermediates, as a heat transfer medium and in compounds for carbon cleaning and engine scavenging. Tank cars and drums (675 lbs. net) from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Polychlorobenzene-100. Used in preparation of aquatic herbicides, termite control formulations, and in compounds for carbon cleaning and engine scavenging. Tank cars and drums (650 lbs. net) from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Trichlorophenol. Used in synthesis of bactericides, herbicides and fungicides. Flaked material in fiber drums (200 lbs. net) and fused material in steel drums (600 lbs. net) from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MATHIESON

SPECIALTY CHEMICALS

Acid Chlorides. Higher molecular weight fatty acid chlorides, such as lauroyl and palmitoyl chlorides. Available in technical and distilled grades, in 13-gal. glass carboys, from Rochester, N. Y.

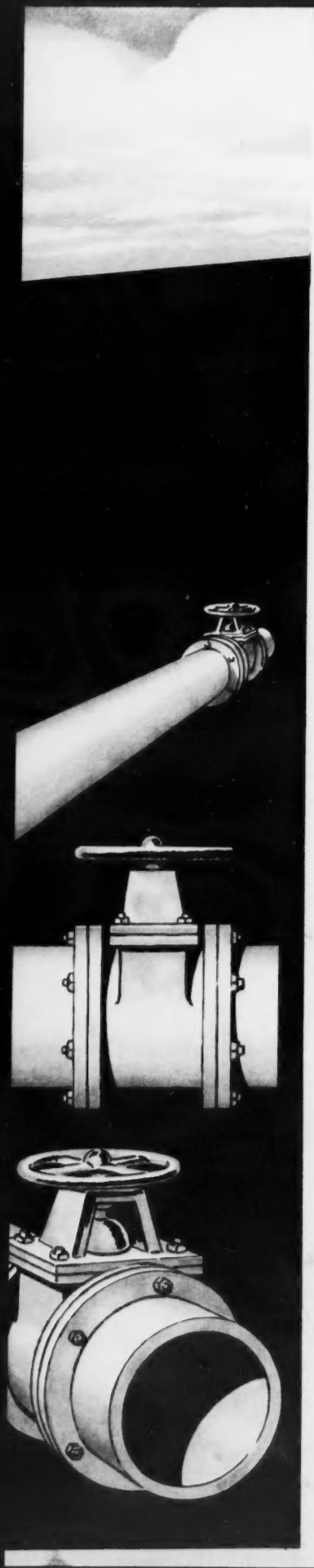
Fused Soda Ash Products. Purite—Fused sodium carbonate in 2-lb. pigs. Used by foundrymen for better fluxing, desulphurizing and refining. Bulk carloads from Saltville, Va., and 100-lb. burlap bags. PH-Plus—Fused sodium carbonate in ½-lb. cakes for pH control of swimming pool water and for general industrial water treatment. Also 2-oz. tablets for potable water treatment. 100-lb. burlap bags from distributors' warehouse stocks.

Hydrazine is now available in several forms and in a number of derivatives. As an exceptionally effective reducing agent, oxygen scavenger and nitrogen "building block," hydrazine has many uses. Drum lots from Lake Charles, La., Baltimore, Md. and Rochester, N. Y. Literature on request.

Hypochlorite Products are available in a number of forms and packages, each adapted to a specific application: HTH Granular for use in water treatment as an efficient chlorine carrier and disinfectant; HTH Granular Bleach for use in preparing uniform bleach solutions in the power laundry; HTH Tablets and the HTH Tablet Hypochlorinator for accurate "metering" of hypochlorite solutions and also the tablets for direct hand feeding. Lo-Bax Special, LoBax-W and HTH-15 are chlorine sanitizing agents for dependable sanitation on dairy and poultry farms, in dairy and other food plants, and in food and beverage service. Ad-Dri Bleach, for dry addition to the commercial laundry plant washer, and HTH Soda Bleach Mix, are other HTH products for laundry bleaching. Literature upon request.

Sodium Chlorite Products include Technical Sodium Chlorite, Textone and C2, all serving primarily as a convenient and economical source of Chlorine Dioxide (ClO_2), a powerful oxidizing agent containing the equivalent of 263% available chlorine. Widely used in potable water treatment, textile processing and bleaching of paper pulp. Sodium Chlorite Products are shipped in 25-lb. pails and in 100-lb. lithographed steel drums from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Sodium Methylate. Used in the upgrading of fats and oils and as an intermediate in the production of vitamins, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. Shipped in dry form in 200-lb. drums and 10-lb. pails, and as a 25% solution in methanol in drums (425 lbs. net), from Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Get on the Olin Mathieson "pipe lines"...

SMOOTH OUT YOUR CHEMICAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Not just a promise, but standard operating procedure . . . Olin Mathieson delivers the chemicals you need, in the quantities you need, when you need them.

More than 3000 tank cars, boxcars, trucks, and barges make up the Olin Mathieson "pipe lines" that connect a score of production points to chemical consumers. The result is unmatched flexibility that enables Olin Mathieson to even out local shortages and surpluses, and rearrange distribution patterns to handle emergencies.

Many people find Olin Mathieson facilities useful in normal operations as well as emergencies. You may uncover some real advantages for yourself by checking with an Olin Mathieson representative — or writing to our Chemicals Executive Office in Baltimore.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

AD-DRI, C2, HTH, LO-BAX, MCC, PH-PLUS, POLY-G, POLY-SOLV, PURITE, AND TEXTONE ARE REGISTERED OLIN MATHIESON TRADEMARKS.

MATHIESON

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4008

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 — ; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —; l.c.l. works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —; l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher.
Cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10; smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —; over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —; 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —; l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —; l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —; smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —; l.c.l. works lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83; tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —; l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75; l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.03
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —; l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —; tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —; l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19; less than 14,000-lb. lots, works lb. .175 - .195; tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - 7.65; dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —; l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - 8.10
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50; dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —; cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —; bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —; bulk c.l. same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —; l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —; l.c.l., orks 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —; l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —; l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .196
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —; l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —; l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —; l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —; l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb. 10.85 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .36 - —; l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —; l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —; l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25; zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 4.50; zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 4.80; zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —; dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30; tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95; tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —; l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30; tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —; l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .580 - .634
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22¼ - —; tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 52.00 - —; detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —; bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18; gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —; l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton 115.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —; l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —; l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —; l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .63
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —; less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
(tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —; 5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —; 1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —; l.c.l. lb. 42 - —

...where soda ash shipments are geared to your changing needs...

If your requirements change (and it happens to all of us!) so that shipping dates you established yesterday do not serve your needs today, West End is geared to rearrange schedules promptly to meet your current requirements... a service we perform gladly.

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SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Sodium Trichloroacetate—Tar Acid Oil

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½	—
50 lb dms., c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., frt adjusted E	lb.	40	—
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E	lb.	44	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.27½	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.40	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.80	10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal.		.31	.32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur	ton.	48.00	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.795	.805
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.06½	1.07½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.921	1.190
hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.80½	.81½
sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.976	.996
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.27	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.42	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.39	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08¾	.10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram.		.07	.6745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.80	1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.78	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombl, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.14	—
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96	—
powd., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.95	—
Styrax USP	lb.	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555	—
refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0855	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
Sodium fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb.	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd. dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd. dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb	2.75	2.90
Sulfur coml. flour bgs. mines 100 lbs.		2.30	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.05	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.20	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs	2.65	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton		26.50	—
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton		28.00	—
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton		28.00	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
flour, light bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50	—
lump bgs. mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
salt block, bgs mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.45	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines	100 lbs	2.50	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
refd. bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bbls mines	100 lbs.	4.30	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	126.00	-128.00
ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	122.00	-124.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton.		.88	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.88	.91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.98	—

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	38.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	—
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅞	.07
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.,	lb.	.07⅛	.07¼
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.08⅛	.08¾
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅜	—
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅜	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	.09
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	4.75	—
Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	5.50	—
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Siamese, medium, bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Tar acid oil, 15-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39	—

Ask the people who know their agricultural chemicals. They'll tell you that Atlas is a leading supplier of emulsifiers for pesticide concentrates. Ask them why and you'll get a lot of good reasons . . . like the long experience that Atlas has in this field, its line of quality emulsifiers, knowledge and recognition of formulators' problems and the technical assistance Atlas offers.

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Chemical Specialties
Edible Oils
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 —
Hydrate, NF cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 .75
prime, dms lb. .55 .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. 70 - —
Propionate USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs lb. 09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.00⅞- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots ton. 147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 - —
Acetate kilo. 185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25

Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —

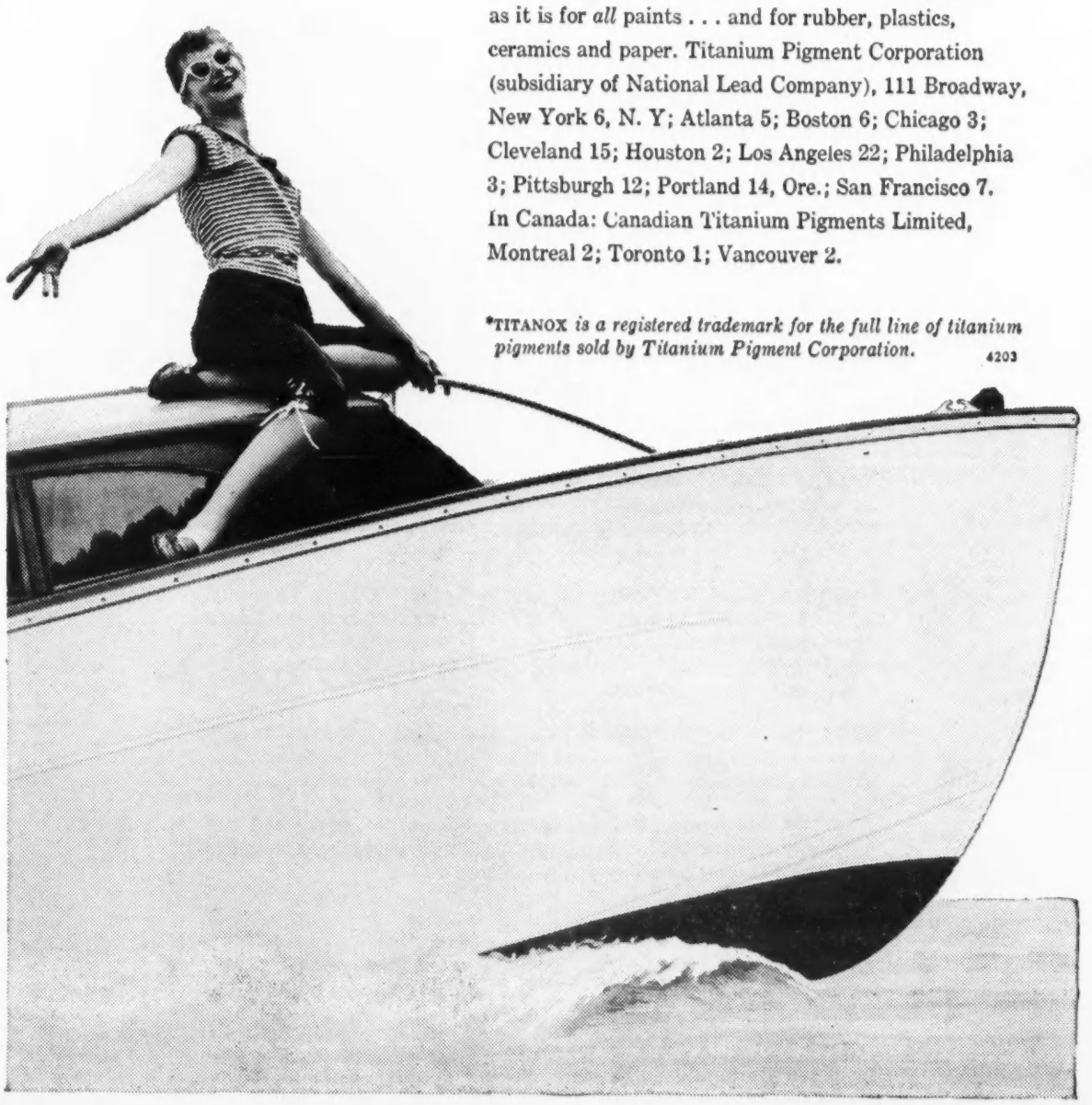
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. ex whse ton. 140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton. 105.00 - —

look...
it's
TITANOX*



Smart skipper! That gleaming white paint was pigmented with TITANOX titanium dioxide pigments. And this durable finish will stay trim for many a regatta.

TITANOX is the No. 1 pigment for *marine* paints, just as it is for *all* paints . . . and for rubber, plastics, ceramics and paper. Titanium Pigment Corporation (subsidiary of National Lead Company), 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y; Atlanta 5; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Houston 2; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 14, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1; Vancouver 2.

*TITANOX *is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments sold by Titanium Pigment Corporation.* 4203

Urea-Ammonia Liquor—Xylol

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton 126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 80.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton 58.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lf. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton. 95.00 - 96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton. 91.00 - 92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .68 - .69
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .69
Chilean, bgs lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .80
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .77 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .69 - .70
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .72 - .73
refd., bgs. lb. .76 - .77

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh 7c.; 100-200 mesh 8c.

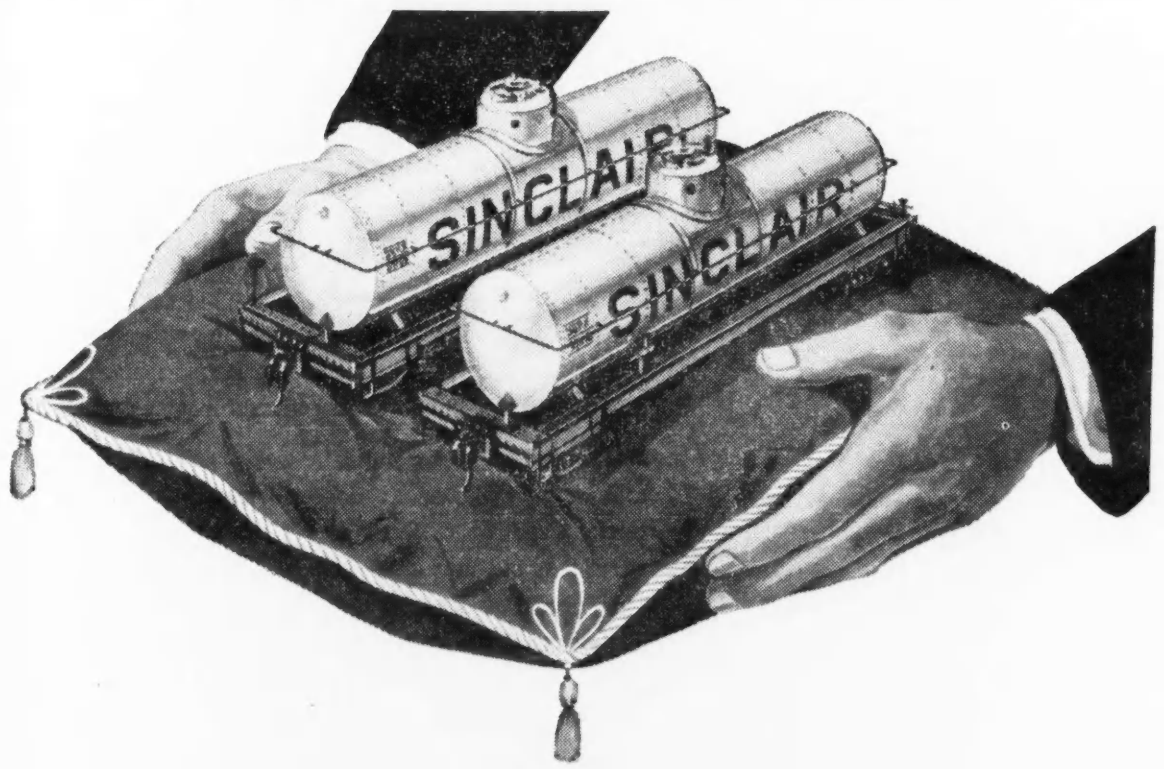
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .09 - .10
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .27
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .93 - .95
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis,

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —



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Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.63
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	- —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	- —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	- —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	- —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	- —
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	- —
Lightfast bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	- —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	- —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.05	- —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	- .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	- —
G pigment bbls	lb.	1.91	- —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	- —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .27½
basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- .32½
Yerba santa leaves, nls	lb.	.40	- .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	- 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	- —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.192	- —
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	- —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	- —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	- —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	- .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	- —
New York	lb.	.14	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn. dms. frt alld	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.20	- —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.42	- .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.13½	- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E.	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	- —
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Pesticide Study

—Continued from page 5

Coyne said, is industry comments and any supplementary information which individual producers may have.

The summary sheet for a given pesticide lists the various uses of that chemical in three categories:

Pesticidal Uses Are Categorized

- Federally registered uses covered by established tolerances.
- Federally registered uses not covered by established tolerances.
- When appropriate, uses covered by tolerances, but not federally registered.

According to Mr. Coyne, most of USDA's problems lie in the second category, which includes, among others, those uses which require "a determination of no resultant residues."

After the industry has its say, the tabulations and summary sheets will be returned to USDA for final evaluation. After that, the department will publish its conclusions.

Just when this will take place, Mr. Coyne did not say. Nor was he able to tell what form the publication would take or how it would be distributed.

However, he indicated that the department was hoping to get it out ahead of the 1957 growing season.

Bids Wanted

Dextrin, 900,000 lbs., suitable for use in gumming postage stamps, for period of 12 mos. beginning about Nov. 1956, Schedule No. 5, Sept. 20, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Fertilizer, 113 tons fertilizer 8-12-12 and hydrated lime, inv. 13, Sept. 11, Contracting Officer, MacDill AFB, Fla.

Gas, 114,620 cu. ft. hydrogen, in Govt. owned cyls, inv. 314, Sept. 17, Army Signal Supply Agency, Bldg. 2529, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Paint, 50 gals. semigloss enamel, 250 gals. in 5-gal. cans oil paint, 4 items, inv. 17, Sept. 13, Contracting Officer, Sheppard AFB, Tex.; 324 gals. anti-fouling vinyl red paint, inv. 6313, Sept. 17, Treasury Dept., Coast Guard Supply Center, 31st & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; 8,300 gals. rust inhibiting semigloss enamel, 3,925 gals. syn. gloss enamel, various destinations, inv. 688, Sept. 24, 250 gals. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 682, Sept. 24, 500 gals. syn. semigloss enamel, inv. 715, Sept. 24, 2,000 gals. cellulose nitrate gloss lacquer, Topeka AFD, inv. 686, Sept. 24, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Tetanus antitoxin, 8,280 bots., USP, 20,000 units, potency 36 mos., inv. 127, Sept. 13, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N.Y.

Trichloroethylene, 35,500 gals., tech., inv. 421-B, Sept. 14, small business only, Gen. Store Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Zinc, 3,810 1-lb. containers, granulated, acid cutting, inv. 86, Sept. 12, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J.

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Telephone: REctor 2-9820 Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 170 **September 10, 1956** **No. 11**

Nuclear Caution Needed

Much progress has been made over the past decade toward the safe and satisfactory application of atomic fission to the useful service of humanity. But, there is a long way yet to go, and there is still very much to be learned about the going and the goal.

Late in November, 1954, a session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was told by Atomic Energy Commission experts that the disposition and control of radioactive wastes from processes of nuclear production offered a problem of progressively serious concern which could not be solved by dumping the wastes into the ocean, because the safe dilution of the 6,000 pounds to be expected daily from operations fifty years hence would require 26,000,000 cubic-miles of ocean. The experts said that the complications of waste disposal were "many and so far unsolved." They were very right. Two weeks ago, biologic scientists in annual convention declared that the problem of waste disposal "presents a tremendous stumbling block to the development of electricity by atomic fission" and presented much convincing evidence that the problem had not yet been solved; although some progress has been made in the utilization of radioactive wastes in the preservative treatment of food vegetables—still under conditions which are not commercially economical and which are repeatedly found to present serious problems of operative safety.

The problems presented by radiation from nuclear reactions are many. No scientist claims to know what they all are or how adequately to deal with even the best known ones. That is what makes the demands of politicians and others of equal specific ignorance that there be less secrecy about atomic energy ill-founded. Those who have some knowledge in one or another subdivision of the general area are fully aware that what they know is incomplete and confusing. They know also that, if they attempted to disclose that knowledge generally, it would not be understood by more than a few of those to whom it might come and it could be hazardously misapplied even by those few.

Top scientists are of one mind in respect of the necessity for more and more study throughout the realm of nuclear energy. The Atomic Energy Commission is in full agreement with them and offers much help to those who it feels can carry on such study in theory or in practice. There is a big —but not dominant—place for federal governmental participation in that program. There is a big place also for the United Nations, whose expressed desire that scientists, not politicians, have the dominant part in its conferences on atoms for peace is most sound.

There are sound reasons for the setting up by the Governor of Connecticut of a citizens advisory committee on peacetime use of atomic energy. Equal soundness and good sense underlie Philadelphia's setting up of a program to control atomic energy and radioactive materials within its municipal limits. There is timely useful information in the warning by the Massachusetts public works official that the emanations from a two-way radio apparatus in a motorcar can explode dynamite stored along a road for constructive operations.

There is a lot to be learned about radioactivity before nuclear energy will be safe in the service of the public. There will be much to learn in that connection at the conferences on industrial atomic energy and nuclear science—with a special chemical aspect—which are to be held in Philadelphia March 11-15, 1957.

Proceedings in Petroleum

Another demand for voluntary curtailment of imports of petroleum and its products has been put in process by the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, who has been reported to have found that imports in the first half of this year ran above the ceiling which he had asked be applied. There doubtless will be more howling by "independents" that the limitation should be made legally obligatory. The clamorers for such restriction will get a shot in the arm out of the calling of representatives of several oil companies to the hearings on lobbying which are started today by a senate committee with objectives expanded variously from the original interest in the natural gas deal, about which the oilmen are to be further questioned.

The premise that utilization of this country's petroleum resources should not be hampered or deferred by recourse to importing got a boost in some recent big-head items in the daily press about those resources being virtually unlimited, even though the items did get around eventually to the disclosure that the trillion-plus barrels of "petroleum" in natural storage for the next century would have to be extracted from gigantic beds of oilshale. There was a bit of a boost in news that oil-hunting grounds could be leased in New Mexico for a dime an acre. But, there also was published a study report out of Texas as to how only about 10 percent of wildcat drilling ventures throughout this country had struck oil.

Meanwhile, much big noise was being made in the public prints about the availability of better and better and still better gasolines (in terms of various efficiences as motor fuel), accompanied with advice to makers of automotive machines that they give adequate consideration to the obvious neccessity that their engines be brought up to full capability in the use of the new pep-gases. Running alongside that big news were long items on complaints of operators of service stations and other servers of gasoline consumers on how the practices of gasoline producers, variously cited as contributing to such undesirabilities as the gasoline price war that has been waged hot and cold for more than five years in New Jersey, were denying the individual servers of the public commercial freedom and fair competition—and why didn't the Federal Trade Commission and the antitrust unit of the Department of Justice and the Small Business Administration do something about it?

There was a bit of generally good news from the Middle East about some sort of a settlement having been reached between the operators of the pipeline that competes with the Suez canal and the four or five countries through which that line runs. But, what it all is going to mean overall to producers, distributors, and consumers of petroleum even time will be slow about telling. There is a bit of cheer for those exposed to its most popular use in the news that a Brazilian dentist has discovered a different kind of new gimmick in the crowded lineup of automobile equipment—a device that strains all the discoloring and smogging particles out of exhaust fumes.

Labor Relations of Politics

It is steadily becoming more and more evident that politicomic propaganda—especially that of the promisory sort—over the next eight weeks of campaigning will be most vigorously applied in two potentially fertile areas—farm and labor. The broad basic economic importance of those areas makes it imperative that private enterprise—of which they are still a part—be adequately prepared in plan and purpose to combat their further politicalization.

It is especially and urgently necessary that private enterprise take progressive, constructive thought with reference to the objectives of labor as an entity in the political dealings to which it will be a party by initiation, or by invitation, or by both.

One of those objectives, referred to as "guaranteed annual production," is really a new semantic application of "GAW" in which the last letter stands for "work." It is hooked up with production because of the emphasis still being laid in both political and industrial circles upon the "economy of high productivity"—with no regard for what it costs. A significant sign of the associating philosophy is presented in the official labor comment with reference to the major overproductive manufacturing industry:—"The more than 230,000 automobile workers who have been laid off may be finding it a bit tough, but automobile dividends are still climbing merrily. Totals paid out during the first six months of 1956 were . . . 32 percent more than were paid out during the first six months of last year."

Along with the seeking of a guaranty of year-round employment runs the more widely applicable program of organized labor for full employment: It covers a great deal of ground, encompassing nine areas, most of them along ramifications of federal aid schemes.

Of far greater importance in every respect is the objective which, sometimes quite strangely in a logical sense, is getting a deal of support from political and social—even religious—groups. That is the legalization of demands that union membership be a strict prerequisite of employment. The harsh condemnation by labor leaders of what are popularly known as "right-to-work" laws—they call them "fight-to-wreck" —is most difficult to reconcile with the constitutional definitions of the rights of the people of the United States. It is more difficult to understand some of the reasoning of those who support that condemnation. The political possibilities in that connection were all too clearly set out in the results in actions of municipal and state governing bodies in the union campaign to subject the products of a struck midwest manufacturer of plumbing supplies to a nationwide boycott. The importance of combatting this objective has been recognized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which has prepared a series of five radio spot announcements promoting the right of the individual to free choice in respect of union membership. They should be widely employed to prevent any curtailment of that right as the result of any deal in politics in labor relations.

Among other topics in such dealings in connection with the politicomic efforts of the current and near-coming congressional campaigning and complying, automation looms large and threatening. That calls for special study. Neither its industrial nor its social consequences have been adequately analyzed. It is one of the topics that must be approached fundamentally as a matter of human relations. And it is in that area that private enterprise must do its dealings if it is to outdo political opportunists. There is a good possibility that some necessary useful knowledge in that connection will become available out of the conference of International Labor Organization members representing American nations, which is currently in session in Havana.

Washington Talks It Over

Petroleum Buying by Defense Department Will be Handled By Navy in 'Single Manager' Purchase System.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Defense department purchasing of petroleum products is going over to the "single manager" system that has been put into effect in other buying fields of the department—notably in the case of drugs, paints and foods. In the future, all the fuel needs of the defense agencies will be the responsibility of the navy.

Heretofore, this has been the sole responsibility of the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, which was made up of members of each of the three military departments and directed by one of the men from each military service in rotation. ASPPA will continue in existence, but only as the arm of a new agency by the name of the Military Petroleum Supply Agency.

This new agency will be the primary responsibility of the Secretary of Navy and as it's name indicates will have much broader functions than did ASPPA. It will maintain close liaison with non-governmental organizations, associations and the industry on matters of oil supply. It will have full charge of petroleum supply for the three services, world-wide.

The purpose of the change is to increase the efficiency of the petroleum supply organization and eliminate duplication and overlapping of effort in oil matters, says an announcement from the department. The "single manager" system of procurement is the Defense department's answer to the Hoover commission criticism of military procurement operations which thought that they should be handled by a civilian organization set up within the department.

Small Business Tax Burdens

Hopes of little business firms that congress next year might ease their tax burdens by enacting a graduated corporate income tax law may have to be trimmed by the stand taken by Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, the ranking Republican member of the house ways and means committee, where tax laws originate.

Mr. Reed is against a sliding scale of taxes on corporate profits and has announced his intentions to fight it's enactment. He argues that such a tax would harm little business more than it would help because it would place a heavier proportionate share of corporation taxes on the shareholders of large corporations than on the small companies. Thus, the tax would discourage little business from expanding.

While Mr. Reed doesn't have the last say on tax matters in the committee, by reason of his ranking position he has an important voice in the deliberations, and should the Republicans gain control of congress and Mr. Reed move up to committee chairmanship, his word will become even more influential.

USDA's Barter Campaign

The Department of Agriculture is carrying on an active bartering campaign in materials needed for the stockpile, according to figures just released. Last July, the barter program had a value of $15,300,000 and for the entire fiscal year 1956, it had a value of $104,900,000.

Last year's barterings consisted of $11.8 million of fluorspar; $46.1 million of ferromanganese; $5.1 million of cadmium; $10 million of ferrochrome-silicon; $1.7 million of palladium; $2.2 million of rare earths; $900,000 of bismuths; $26.2 million of industrial diamonds; $200,000 of manganese ore; and $700,000 of mica.

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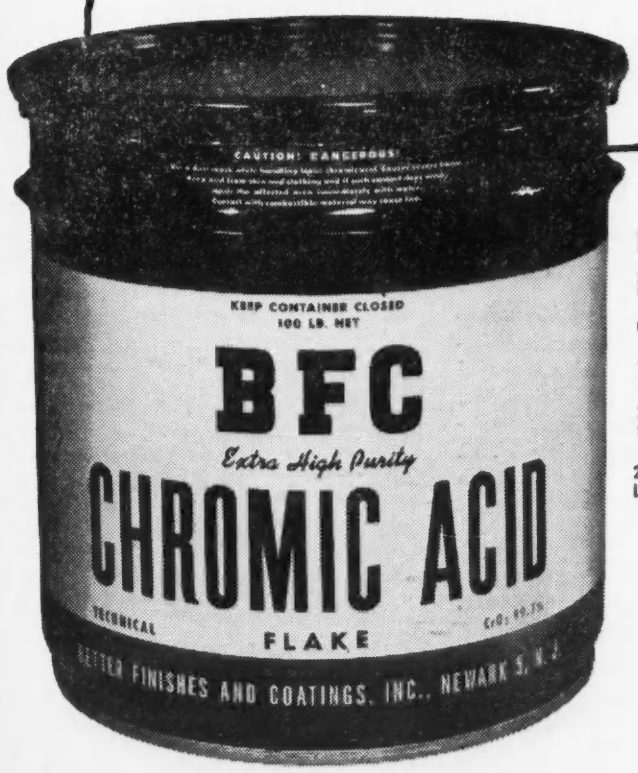

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Heavy Chemicals

Increases in prices of chlorine, as well as price boosts in soda ash scheduled for October 1, brought pressure to bear on price schedules of many of the heavy chemicals for which these materials are basic. With the soda ash advance, phosphate producers anticipated October 1 price announcements for a number of the phosphate chemicals. Sodium bicarbonate was also pushed upward by the advance.

Other chemicals under study, and considered likely to go up either in the fourth quarter, or the first quarter of next year, were silicates, bichromates and chromic acid, sodium bisulfite and other sulfite products.

Chlorine advances put a number of organic and inorganic chemicals on the spot pricewise. Organic chemicals included most chlorinated solvents and intermediates, as well as pesticides.

Inorganic chemicals expected to be affected by the chlorine rise were sodium and calcium hypochlorites, bromine and metallic chlorides, such as titanium tetrachlorides, ferric chloride and aluminum chloride.

At midweek a producer raised caustic soda prices. The move was considered normal, since soda ash and chlorine have both been boosted during the past two weeks. Keeping in mind the approaching deadline on contract notification for the fourth quarter, many felt that there would be a good bit of price activity this coming week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended September 1 at 96.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.6 percent for the previous week and 95.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric—There was no indication of further price activity in the market following recent increases in CP acid quotations. The revival of the steel industry continued to bolster the market.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel inquiry held firm, and sizable quantities of acid were moved in that direction. Demand for fluorination of hydrocarbons was steady.

Acid, Nitric—Inquiry for stainless steel and other steel processes was strong. Chemical inquiry was also active, following a lull which lasted through July and most of August.

No further changes were anticipated following recent price advances for CP grades.

Acid, Phosphoric — Last week's announced price increase in soda ash, a basic raw material in phosphate manufacture, exerted a firming influence on prices.

As of last week, there was no indication as to whether or not phosphoric acid would be advanced. Studies on this, as well as other phosphate chemicals, were under way.

Acid, Sulfuric—This mineral acid was staging a nice recovery following the depressing effects of the steel strike. No price changes were contemplated for technical commercial grades, although CP acids were recently advanced.

Steel industry output continued to head toward 100 percent of capacity. Last week's estimated output was 2,429,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Actual output the previous week was 2,389,000 tons, or 97 percent of capacity. Actual output one month ago last week was 57.5 percent of capacity, or 1,415,000 tons.

Chlorine—The price advance of 10c. per hundred pounds was rapidly becoming uniform in the trade last week. The increase was expected to have a major bearing on future pricing of many chemicals.

Some chemicals expected to be affected by the chlorine increase are:—Ethylene chlorohydrin, ethylene dichloride, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, propylene chlorohydrin, perchloroethylene, synthetic glycerine, chlorobenzenes, sodium hypochlorite, benzene hexachloride, and methylene dichloride.

Also, dichlorobenzenes, calcium hypochlorite, methyl chloride, chloral, chloroacetic acids, chloroform, and ferric chloride. Industries feeling the price rise include:—Pulp and paper, antifreeze, water treatment, and textiles, among others.

Soda Ash—The long-expected price increase in soda ash took place last week, as producers announced an increase of 10c. per hundred pounds across the board, effective October 1 on contract.

The increase has been necessitated by mounting cost-price squeeze problems in the industry. Industry sources for some time have been concerned about growth of soda ash capacity.

Nearly all plants now in operation, with the exception of newer natural recovery units and some expansion of existing lime soda plants, were built prior to World War II, and under substantially lower production costs than prevail today, it was pointed out.

The increase brought light soda ash up to $1.55 per hundredweight, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works; $1.85 per cwt., bags, same basis, and $3.95 to $4.72 per cwt., bags, less carlots, f.o.b. stockpoints, October 1.

Dense ash was newly quoted at $1.90 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $3 to $4.77 per cwt., less carlots, f.o.b. stockpoints. Bulk was priced at $1.90 per cwt., f.o.b. works, carlots.

Advances in light and dense ash are expected to affect a broad pattern of chemicals, including:—Glass, caustic soda, sodium silicates, alumina products, wood pulp manufacture, disodium phosphates, cleansers, soaps, water softeners, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chromate and bichromates, sodium bisulfite, sulfite, metabisulfite, thiosulfate, and hydrosulfite, to mention some.

Soda, Caustic—Price advances in chlorine and soda ash combined to push caustic soda prices higher last week. Effective on spot and contract effective October 1, liquid grades will be increased 10c. per hundred pounds, and solid grades, 20c. per hundred pounds.

At that time, liquid 50 percent is scheduled to be sold at $2.90 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works, with rayon type up to 10c. per cwt. higher, depending on seller.

Seventy-three percent caustic soda liquid is slated to be offered at $3 per cwt., tankcars, f.o.b. works; rayon type up to 10c. per cwt. higher, depending on seller.

Anhydrous flake caustic has been increased to $4.70 per cwt., 400-pound drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $5.80 per cwt., less carlots, f.o.b. stockpoints.

Solid caustic (76 percent) will be newly listed at $4.30 per cwt., carlots, f.o.b. works, and $5.50 per cwt., less carlots, f.o.b. stockpoints.

Soda, Sal—With the price increase in soda ash, basic material for sal soda, concentrated material was expected to go higher. Currently, sal soda was quoted at $2.30 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $2.60 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis, effective October 1.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Prices were slated to go up with the increase in soda ash. One producer raised USP granular bicarbonate to $2.95 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $3.85 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, effective October 1.

Powdered USP sodium bicarbonate was quoted at $2.55 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $3.45 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, on October 1 contracts.

Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrate—Price rises in soda ash were expected an increase, effective October 1, in quotations for monohydrated sodium carbonate. Material was currently priced at $3 per hundredweight, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $3.40 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Phosphates—There has been agitation for price increases in this market for some time. Last week's increase in soda ash prices was expected to give further impetus to possible price rises for several of the phosphate compounds. Ac-

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Oxide, 5½c per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 0.5c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 8, 1955
101.96	101.96	101.96	98.47

For Current Prices see Page 9

Heavy Chemicals

tion, if any, was expected to occur before the end of this week on price changes.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—This product was scheduled to be advanced effective October 1 on contract. Sesquicarbonate was newly quoted at $2.35 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Sodium Sulfate — Evidence that the kraft pulp industry has been operating at a breakneck pace all year was apparent in a study of saltcake figures during the first half, as compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Average output of crude saltcake has been 58,276 tons per month from all sources since January 1. Despite this high level of production, stocks have dropped 17,078 tons since January 31.

Reserves on hand January 31 stood at 71,676 tons, according to the bureau, while at the end of June, 54,598 tons were in the hands of producers.

Trade sources showed no alarm at the drop in supplies, and it was estimated last week that there was plenty of material on hand for immediate shipment, even though stocks were thought to be quite a bit lower than the 54,000-ton June 30 figure.

They pointed out that the expected boom in automotive production during the fourth quarter should have a substantial influence on building up a large reserve.

When automobiles are going well, saltcake output is high, it was pointed out. There are four basic feeder industries which supply materials to the automotive industry, and which produce saltcake as a byproduct. They are:—

1. Steel—Uses large quantities of hydrochloric acid from Mannheim furnaces. Saltcake is a co-product of HCl manufacture.

2. Rayon—For tire cord and upholstery fabric. Saltcake is a byproduct of rayon manufacture.

3. Neoprene—For tires and other automotive applications. Mannheim hydrochloric is used in manufacture, consequently a large quantity of saltcake is obtained from the Mannheim process.

4. Chromium chemicals—For plating bumpers, trim, etc. Saltcake is obtained as a byproduct of bichromate production.

Thus, with the anticipated surge in auto production, saltcake suppliers expect an increase in supplies from these sources. Suppliers of natural cake are also said to have ample reserves on hand.

The trade forecast is for kraft pulp manufacture to continue to eat into supplies for the remainder of the year. The depletion of available reserves, however, is expected to be minimized by increased auto output.

Sodium Sulfhydrate—A producer raised prices for flake and liquid sulfhydrate, effective October 1. On that date, flake has been slated to list at 6¾c. per pound, drums, carlots and truckloads, f.o.b. works and 7¾c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Liquid has been raised to $120 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, 100 percent basis, effective October 1.

Sodium Sulfide—A producer increased flake sodium sulfide ¼c. per pound, effective October 1. At that time, flake is scheduled to be priced at 5½c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 6½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Sodium Tetrasulfide — Forty percent material has been boosted ½c. per pound, effective October 1, to 4c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 5c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Increases in price for soda ash were a primary factor in lifting of quotations on this chemical, as well as sodium sulfide and suulfhydrate.

Tin Chemicals—With higher tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 70.9c. to 77.5c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58c. to 63.4c.; stannic chloride, 79.5c. to 80.5c.; oxide, $1.06½ to $1.07½; anhydrous stannous chloride, 92.1c. to $1.19; hydrous crystals, 80½c. to 81½c.; and sulfate, 97.6c. to 99.6c.

Nonferrous Metals

Mercury — Metal was quiet, and was quoted at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot, last week.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly, and was quoted at $1.00⅞ per pound, spot, on Friday.

Titanium—The production of titanium mill products totaled 844,841 pounds in June. Shipments of mill products totaled 830,998 pounds and consisted of 292,290 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 273,934 of forging and extrusion billet and 264,774 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

Production of titanium ingot totaled 1,858,566 pounds in June compared with 1,786,235 in May. Domestic consumption totaled 1,698,546 pounds of ingot in June.

These data were compliled by the Bureau of the Census acting as collecting and compiling agent for the Business Services Administration.

Copper—Despite weakness in the domestic scrap market and a soft London market, domestic producers' copper was called relatively firm last week. The trade anticipated an active demand for the month of September.

The following figures, supplied by the copper Institute, show production and stocks of copper metal, in tons:—

World	*July*	*June*
Production:—		
Crude primary	233,383	238,814
Secondary	11,156	13,607
Refined	240,633	251,382
Shipments	198,800	236,714
Stocks	303,225	266,221
United States	*July*	*June*
Production:—		
Crude primary	84,970	98,496
Secondary	10,369	12,471
Refined	125,401	136,713
Shipments	97,698	131,299
Stocks	87,944	60,671

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French Chemicals Are Feeling the Boom

—Continued from page 3

93 percent. Accelerated domestic demand for heavy industrial chemicals can be met, however, without the necessity of significant imports, since the major companies now have sufficient new facilities in operation for sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and chlorine to overcome shortages.

This situation contrast with that of five years ago when basic chemicals went through a period of low demand, due to declines in the textile, glass, and paper industries, as well as slack sales of fertilizers. High costs of raw materials and power and the reluctance of many firms to invest money in new processes resulted in lower productivity, and accordingly, many plants approached a marginal status.

This situation has been corrected, and, with the aid of advanced research and construction of new plants, larger firms are less hesitant to enlist and invest new capital. Government control over prices of most basic chemicals has not prevented profits from accruing, a considerable portion of which has been reinvested. The outlook is thus one of measured optimism.

Some six or seven companies produce the major portion of France's basic chemicals. Saint-Gobain and Kuhlmann are the largest for sulfuric acid. Pechiney, Solvay, and Ugine are important manufacturers of chlorine, soda ash, and caustic soda.

Saint-Gobain is capitalized at over 80 billion francs, has 15,000 employees and some seventeen plants, the largest of which are at Chauny, Saint-Fons, Rouen, and Wasquehal. Aside from its dominant position in the glass industry, for which it produces soda ash, it has a large sulfuric plant at Aubersvilliers and is the largest French producer (40 percent) of this industrial acid.

Kuhlmann has its principal factories at La Madeleine, Watrelos, Loos, Dieuze (Moselle), Petit-Quevilly, Nevers, Nantes, Bordeaux, etc., and is second to Saint-Gobain in production of heavy industrial acids. It also is the second largest manufacturer of fertilizers and dominates the dye industry. Plant modernization has enabled this company to produce 150 tons of sulfuric acid a day. Pechiney has 8,000 employees and plants at Salindres, Gardanne, Saint-Auban, Aubervilliers, and Ribecourt. It is a heavy producer of chlorine, hydrochloric acid, calcium carbide, etc.

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tro-metallurgie et des Acieries electriques d'Ugine), one of the largest companies using electrolytic processes, manufactures chlorine and caustic soda, principally in its plants near the Alps. Progil, Bozal-Maletra, and Auby also are important producers of sodium products and industrial acids.

Production of H_2SO_4 reached a new high of 1,474,000 metric tons in 1955, a monthly average of 123,000. Compared with 1,374,000 tons in 1954, this is an 8 percent increase. Slightly more than half was produced by the contact process; 690,000 tons were lead-chamber, produced mainly for the manufacture of fertilizers. Current production, according to one manufacturer, exceeds demand by about 20 percent, and was up about 7 percent in the first quarter of 1956.

Kuhlmann has concentrated on improvement of its contact plants, particularly at Dieuze. Output from Courriers-Kuhlmann at Harnes (Pas-de-Calais), which produces about 100 tons a day of sulfuric monohydrate, is by the lead-chamber process. The entire production is used for manufacture of fertilizer. A new contact installation at Loos-lez-Lile uses pyrites from Cyprus, brought to the plant by river barge. It produces 4,000 tons a month by this process and 1,200 tons of monohydrate by chamber. Saint-Gobain has expanded its facilities.

Production of chlorine reached new high levels in 1955. The 168,100 metric tons is an increase of 30,000 over output in the previous year and double the 1950 figure. The two largest producers, Pechiney and Solvay, shared about equally in half the output. Ugine and Progil produced 20,000 tons each; Saint-Gobain, Kuhlmann, Potasse et Products Chimiques, and Bozal-Maletra another 30,000 tons among them.

Current prices are around 27 francs per kilogram and are so-called "controlled"; i.e., after a company determines the price, it submits it to the government for approval. Following are the principal uses of the 1955 production:

Use	*Quantity (Metric tons)*
Trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene	50,000
Vinly chloride	25,000
Liquid chlorine (Javel)	50,000
Miscellaneous	45,000

Exports were negligible, amounting to about 3,000 tons; 7,000 tons were imported from Solvay in Belgium.

Estimated production for 1956 is much higher, due to new uses for chlorine. One figure given by a leading manufacturer is 220,000 tons, with 1957 output placed as high as 240,000 tons.

Production increases for hydrochloric acid over the past ten years are similar to those for chlorine:

Year	*Metric Tons*
1946	82,044
1947	104,268
1948	135,300
1949	137,868
1950	147,000
1951	181,800
1952	166,104
1953	170,760
1954	213,360
1955	225,720

Production for 1956 is estimated at 250,000 tons.

Principal producers are Kuhlmann, Saint-Gobain and Potasse et Engrais Chimiques, and chief uses are in industrial chemicals (150,000 tons) and metallurgy (30,000 tons). Two laws (Arrete 19.323, December 30, 1947, and Arrete 19.441 April 29, 1948) "control" prices for large consumers. Current price is 10-12 francs per kilogram at the factory. Exports and imports are negligible.

The 1955 production of calcium carbide increased 10 percent over that in 1954. Only a slight increase is expected in 1956-57 because of power shortages. The monthly average for the first quarter of 1956 and half that for 1955. Exports are small, amounting to some 1,500 to 2,000 tons a year. The pattern of consumption is unchanged and the principal producers are Societe des Produits Azotes (an affiliate of Ugine), Houilleres du Nord et du Pas-De-Calais, Keller et Leleux, Kuhlmann, Saint Gobain, Bertolus and ten smaller establishments.

Prices have been "controlled" since 1951 and are currently 33 francs per kilogram.

Both Kuhlmann and Saint-Gobain are expanding nitric acid facilities. Kuhlmann estimates its 1956 production of nitric acid will be 40 percent higher. Monthly average production was about 15,500 tons in 1955 and rose sharply in the first quarter of 1956. Production of anhydrous ammonia averaged 36,500 tons per month in 1955.

Production of caustic soda is increasing at a rate of about 5 percent per year. Total production in 1955 was 435,600 tons and is expected to reach 480,000 tons in 1957.

The increased production reflects growing demand from the main end-users. Principal producers of caustic soda are Solvay Company, Pechiney, Progil, Ugine and Saint-Gobain. Trade sources report that Solvay acounts for the total production of caustic soda produced by the Solvay process (70 percent of total production).

Of electrolytically-processed soda, Pechiney produces about 40 percent, which is consumed by its own aluminum and chemical plants; Solvay produces about 35 percent, and Progil. Ugine (for the manufacture of alminum), Saint-Gobain (for the manufacture of glass and chemicals), and Boussey (for glass production) produce the remainder. Prices were freed from control in July of 1955.

Imports of caustic soda are negligible. Only 80 tons of the solid were imported in 1955. Exports wer roughly 20 percent of production in 1955, with the solid type amounting to 85,372 tons, valued at 2,310,979,000 francs, and caustic soda in solution only 208 tons.

Shipments were principally to the Benelux countries and Brazil.

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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

September, 1956

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

WYANDOTTE SODA ASH CAPACITY UP 32%

Growth is the active ingredient in Wyandotte's daily activities, as well as in our long-range program. In addition to a new $8 million manufacturing plant (announced last month) near Baton Rouge, La., the growth factor has resulted in greatly increased production at both Wyandotte's North and South Plants at Wyandotte, Michigan.

Take Soda Ash, for example. Production efficiencies at the North Plant, coupled with extensive modernizing -- involving the installation of the latest and most efficient new equipment at our South Plant -- have resulted in a current capacity of Soda Ash 32% in excess of one year ago.

Our plant modernization program has not only resulted in increased production, but improved quality control and product uniformity. Even more important, it enables Wyandotte to stay ahead of the needs of our many customers who depend upon us as a source for Soda Ash and other chemical raw materials.

To demonstrate how this affects the Wyandotte position in Soda Ash, bear in mind that the natural growth of Soda Ash consumption has been increasing at a rate of approximately 5% a year over the last several years. It is estimated that by 1960, six-million tons of Soda Ash per year will be required . . . this is an increase of approximately 20%. Wyandotte's 32% increase, effected this year, enhances our position in this market.

Yet, growth never stops at Wyandotte; if it did, we would lose our most important active ingredient.

A helpful 96-page book on Wyandotte Soda Ash is available, and it's packed with product and application information, technical data, sampling methods, tips on handling and storage. If you haven't already received your copy, write us on your company letterhead . . . the supply is limited.

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Dow Marketing Positions For 'Zefran' Unit Filled

Seven members of a Dow Chemical Company team that will hold key positions in the company's new textile fibers department have been named by Arthur E. Young, department manager. The Midland, Mich., firm announced plans two weeks ago to market "Zefran," a synthetic staple fiber created by Dow research.

H. E. Beeman, accountant in the advertising department, has been named controller, J. R. Hodge, jr., assistant manager of labor relations for the Midland division, will be in charge of industrial relations.

Samuel G. Ludington, former assistant chief engineer of the Midland Division, will be in charge of engineering and maintenance. O. R. McIntire, former assistant director of the polychemicals research department, will be technical director.

James F. O'Donnell, section head in plastics technical service, will be in charge of textile development. Dr. G. W. Stanton, research group leader in the western division, will be in charge of research, and G. L. Williams of the legal department will be supervisor of marketing activities.

AIChE Twin Cities Group Will Hold January Session

The Twin Cities section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold a one-day technical session at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday, January 31, 1957.

Two simultaneous sessions will be run in the morning and afternoon. Scheduled sessions are "What I Do"—in which chemical engineers will present occupational papers about their jobs; a general session, "Marketing in the Upper Midwest"; and "Automation in the Chemical Industry."

Thompson-Hayward Picks Texas Managers

Two managerial appointments for Texas branches of Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company involving offices in Houston and San Antonio have been made.

Clark Miller, who for the past nine years has managed the San Antonio branch, becomes manager of the Houston office. Gene Gray succeeds Mr. Miller as manager of the San Antonio branch.

ACS Award to Brown

The 1956 honor scroll of the American Chemical Society's Division of Carbohydrate Chemistry will be conferred posthumously upon James Manfred Douglas Brown, chief chemist of Revere Sugar Refinery, Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. Brown, who died suddenly on July 5, had been notified a few days previously of his selection for the award.

Westwood Moves Offices

Westwood Chemical Company, New York area sales representattive for Synthetic Products Company and Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, both Cleveland, has moved to larger quarters at 342 Madison Avenue, New York.

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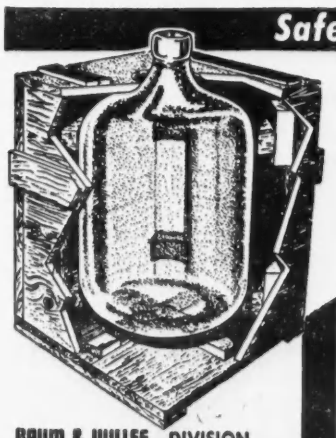

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Jobs & People

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**Dr. J. S. Whitaker** has become Bakelite's manager of patents and licenses.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Ernest Danner, Olin M. Herner, Elzie Wolker** and **Quentin R. Jeffries** have been added to CSC's engineering staff.

Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., Chicago—**John J. Kunkowski** has been named field service engineer on industrial chemicals, with headquarters in Davison's Chicago office.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**David J. Rex** has been appointed to the newly - created post of process engineer for Diamond's silicate, detergent, calcium division.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Thomas E. Powers** has been made supervisor of the paper size area in Hercules Savannah, Ga., plant and **Joseph C. Cameron** has become works manager of its Carthage, Mo., works. **John E. Greer** has been named works manager of the Pluto works at Ishpeming, Mich., while **Henry V. Chase, jr.,** has been chosen to succeed Mr. Greer as assistant works manager of the Missouri ammonia works.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. —**F. M. Smith,** formerly superintendent of the Koppers plant at Follansbee, W. Va., has been given a special assignment in the office of the tar products division general manager in Pittsburgh. **R. L. Rhoades** will replace Mr. Smith as superintendent. **K. R. Caldwell** has been named assistant superintendent to succeed Mr. Rhoades. **J. K. Walsh** has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Chicago plant, and **R. S. Suckling** has been made superintendent of the Carrollville, Wis., plant.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**John C. Jacobsen** has been named a sales representative for Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division office in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Bernard H. Nicolaisen** has been appointed assistant manager of research and development in charge of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., laboratories for Olin's industrial chemicals division. **Dr. Chester White** has been chosen to supervise the Rochester, N. Y., laboratories, formerly the Genesee Research Corporation.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa.—**Maurice G. Stuffmann** has been added to Picco's Los Angeles district sales staff.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. — **Raymond W. Wolber** has been named Pittsburgh area sales representative for Pittsburgh's Coke's industrial chemicals division.

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.—**William C. Handy** has been made a sales representative for Reilly's hot enamel products in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, New York—**James F. Farrell** has joined the Welch, Holme & Clark sales department and will cover the New York metropolitan area.

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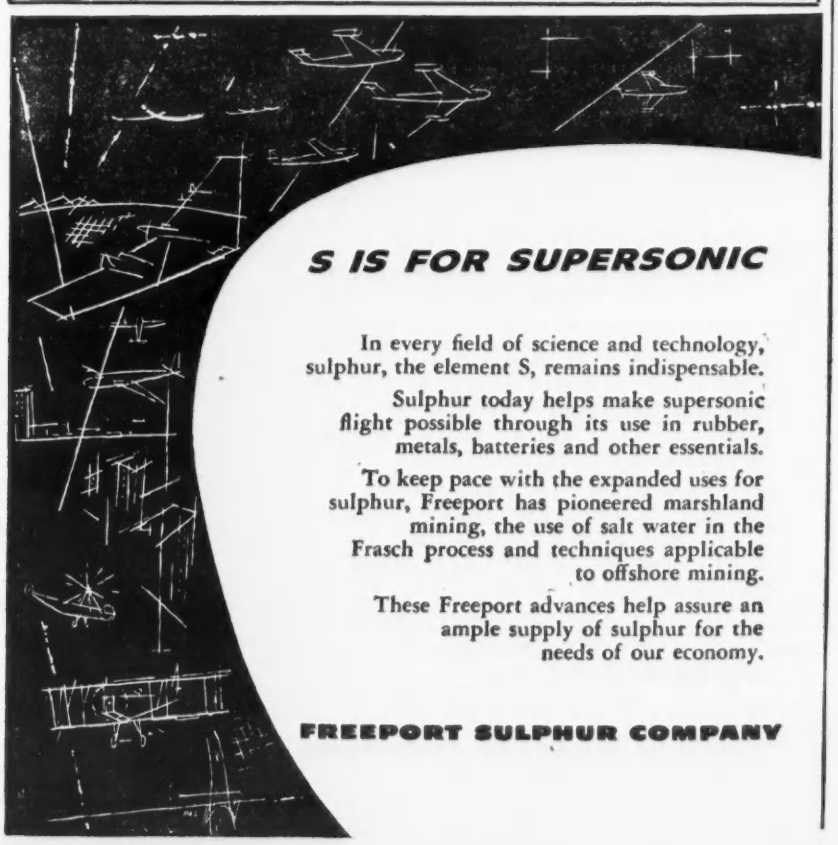

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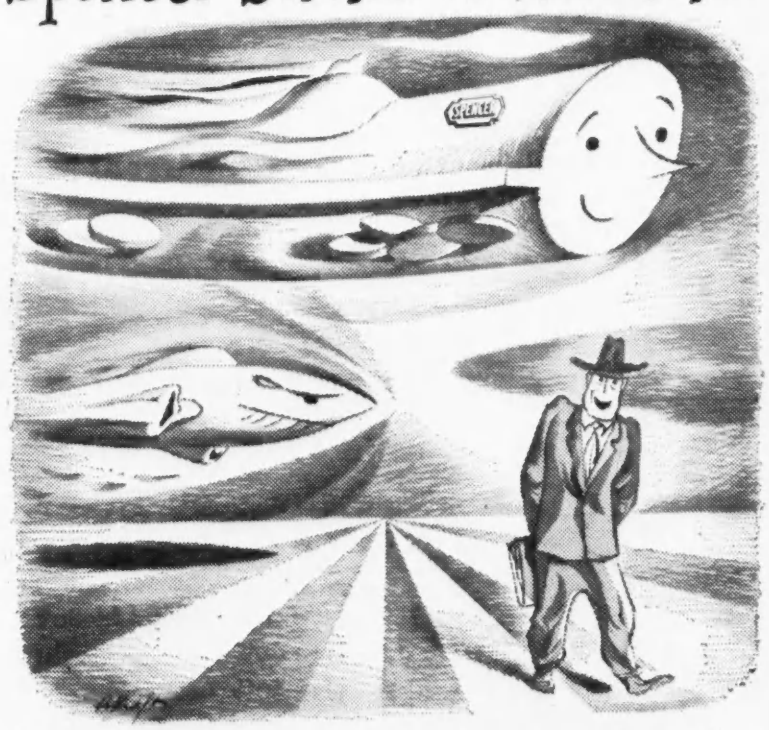

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Agricultural Chemicals

Material in this market last week continued to reflect the slow pre-seasonal interim period that existed throughout the spot area. Some dealers noted that the condition was expected to remain, particularly on the price level, for at least the next two months. They noted this in spite of the fact that the domestic fall sales season should begin about middle of September and foreign sales have already begun to manifest themselves.

The only price shifts occurred, as it had last week, in the animal proteins field. The first price change, that of nitrogenous sludge, was a regular seasonal variation. Ammonia was down to $2.75 per unit ton from its seasonal quote of $2.95. The other shift was blood out of Chicago which, on the heels of heavy western demand, advanced 25 cents to a $5.50 pre unit ton listing. New York blood remained unchanged in listing.

A source of interest was a recent report by the Atomic Energy Commission in which it was noted that byproduct uranium concentrates from Florida phosphate rock continues to be produced in small tonnages. A new byproduct recovery unit is in the process of being completed, the report noted. Solvent exrtaction of uranium from phosphoric acid, a process developed under contract for the commission, will be used.

An industry spokesman last week noted the growth of the pesticide market and its importance to the industry. Speaking of growth, he reported that the export market is becoming of greater and greater importance to the industry. Whereas, in the past, the spokesman said, the export market had only been an outlet for off-season period material, it is now a strong stanchion upon which the market is to a great extent dependent. And, in relation to the domestic market, the export market is growing by leaps and bounds. The areas for exploitation of pesticides outside the nation grew quickly on the heels of the opening up of underdeveloped countries that commenced with the close of World War II. Particularly strong in this respect are the African and Southern Asian countries. Another quickly developing outlet is South America.

PriceTrends

Advanced
Blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced
Sludge, nitrogenous, ammonia, 20c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 8, 1955
107.22	107.22	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Dealers and producers reported last week that the seasonal price shift put into effect recently had brought some slight firmness to the market, though no strong movement was noted. However, the feeling appeared to be that the cumulative strength picked-up through the price adjustment would compensate for and find an answer to the particularly soft period that usually exists during this inter-seasonal period. The price shift, which breaks down into three periods, at present lists ammonia anhydrous at $72 per unit ton (for the July-September period) and will shift to $75 per unit ton at the end of this month. The regular listing, in effect from the first of the year until the end of June, to $80.

Animal Proteins—Nitrogenous sludge reverted to its pre-summer sales figure last week of $2.95 per unit of Ammonia and 50c. per unit of APA. The off-period summer quotations had been 20c. less per unit for the ammonia. Blood out of Chicago, on the heels of what appeared to be heightened demand from the West, advanced in listing to $5.50 per unit ton. This was 25c. higher than previously quoted. The New York price of $5 per unit ton was continued. Fishscrap and fishmeal from Atlantic and Gulf coast areas remained moderate in supply with demand light and the market dull. Both continued unchanged in price.

Castor Pomace—Dealers here noted that this material as a whole showed a quiet market last week. However, sales were noted in some areas. Price on spot remained at its previous listing of $35 per unit ton.

Phosphate Rock—Dealers here reported last week a certain lethargy that existed in nearly all levels of this market. From super-phosphate on down, and in most sales areas, there was little movement noted. The cause, considered by most dealers a purely seasonal one, has been attributed to the inter-seasonal period. Most producers, it was noted, are occupying production time through the manufacturing of material for the fall season, slated to begin about the middle of September. With all going right, one producer price shifts might take place in about two months. However, for the present, the market reflects nothing but continued softness.

Potash — Consumers have reportedly contracted for quantities about equal to those contracted for in the 1954-1955 fertilizer year.

Shipments to mixers were virtually at a standstill.

Production quotas were maintained, most producers claimed, though they conceded that most material was immediately moved to the warehouse.

Urea—This component continued to show a competitive advantage over less concentrated nitrogen sources in shipments to the more remote areas and production figures for urea continued to climb. The tone of the market was further strengthened by good demand in diverse fields, in particular its use in plastics manufacture. However, it should be noted that this market looks good in relation to other markets, as a whole its position is not overly strong and it also reflects the hiatus that rests throughout the agricultural chemicals market.

Urea production in Europe had pretty well saturated the market abroad.

Pesticides

An authority last week noted that the $200 million sales figures for pesticides in the United States protects close to a $30 billion farm production investment in over 80 food crops.

Calcium Arsenate — Sales continued higher last week than they had been for previous years during the same period, producers reported. One important factor was that this chemical was replacing chlorinated hydrocarbons. In Louisiana, state agricultural officials advocated its use on the basis of reports that many species had built up resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Another reason for the strength in this market is the continued development in most areas and on nearly all levels, of the pesticide market.

Chlordane—Farm economics and the seasonal decline in demand for truck farming slowed trade somewhat in the northeast during July, but sales volume exerted heavy pressure on supplies in the cotton country. Earlier business had been stimulated by very heavy infestations in various parts of the country of grasshoppers, cinch bugs and wire worms.

Cube Root—Supply continued short for this commodity, as it has for most of the year. The condition, producers reported, was partially attributable to cube roots exemption from tolerance limitations under the Miller Act. The situation has been aleviated somewhat, spokesmen on spot noted, with the deminishment of the season. However, even in this the interum period, there is a shortage and it is expected to grow with the development of the seasonal foreign market.

DDT—Supply remained short in most areas last week. Some producers and dealers reported being sold ahead one or two months. Demand, both domestic and foreign, reflected this situation through extreme strength and stability of query. Granular formations were moving in good volume in areas plagued by the corn borer.

2,4,5-T—Fierce competition made this market less attractive than it might be, but demand continued excellent. Producers expected to open up broad new markets for this brush killer.

Petroleum Derivatives

The market in solvents and diluents remained relatively quiet last week. The Fall pick up in industrial operations which was expected had not as yet got rolling, so that the solvent demand at the beginning of September was hardly much better than it had been during August. Exceptions to the general solvent pattern of abundant supply against only moderate demand, were benzol and xylol. These markets were in good balance and shipments moved promptly from production into consuming channels. Toluol, however, was still the dog market that it has been over recent months, characterized by overabundant supply, and presenting a problem of disposal of the excess either into the export market or letting it run into gasoline.

Waxes, on the other hand were in quite good demand, and had been so over the entire Spring and Summer season. Heaviest demand for microcrystalline waxes was from the food packaging industry. Waxes for coating, impregnating, and laminating all moved well. Paraffins of all grades met with high consumption rates. Current spot prices on crude scale and microcrystalline waxes which are ½ cent per pound higher than formerly, will become effective on contract October 1. Refined grades of paraffin were unchanged from levels which have prevailed over recent months, and no immediate change was in prospect.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
105.47	105.47	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and diluents

Benzol—Regardless of source, coaltar or petroleum, the market on benzol appeared to be quite well balanced at the beginning of September. Shipments were being made about as fast as material was produced, and there were no shortages or storage problems of any significance.

This kind of balanced situation currently, made prospects for the fourth quarter quite good, since demand was expected to take a substantial increase due to higher production rates on benzol derived chemicals. To some extent industry will be able to accommodate considerable increases in demand, but some sources felt that there might be a supply pinch develop well into the fourth quarter.

Mineral Spirits — Demand from the paint industry was still riding along at what would be regarded as normal Summer levels, but some increased rate of consumption was looked for in some quarters with the advent of increased paint manufacturing operations in the Fall. Particularly was an expected increase in consumption of odorless solvents for interior trade sales finishes expected to develop.

Supplies of both regular and odorless were quite ample to take care of all needs. Price patterns long in effect were expected to continue unchanged for the balance of the year.

Toluol—The toluol market was one of overabundant supply, currently reduced demand, and it presented makers with storage and disposal problems.

Xylol—This market was in good shape. Demand was holding up fairly good and expected to show a substantial increase in the fourth quarter. Prices were unchanged.

LPG's

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in June was 31,900,000 gallons, up 13 percent over June of last year. The daily average production of liquified petroleum gases, according to the Bureau of Mines, in June was 5,600,000 gallons, a figure 9 percent higher than June 1955. The demand for liquified petroleum gases was said to be 9 percent higher than a year ago for fuel and chemical uses.

Stocks of liquified petroleum gases in June totalled 497,000,000 gallons, 73,000,000 above stocks at the same time last year, and an increase of 103,000,000 gallons during June. Underground stocks totalled 355,000,000 gallons on June 30, and accounted for an increase of 98,000,000 gallons during June.

Butanes — June production at plants amounted to 112,968,000 gallons and at refineries 52,122,000 gallons totalling 165,090,000 gallons. June demand was reported as amounting to 37,201,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 112,477,000 gallons for other end-uses.

Isobutane—June output of isobutane at plants was reported as 32,901,000 gallons, and at refineries for shipment 4,536,000 gallons.

Isopentane—Production of this item in June was reported by the Bureau of Mines as totalling 7,769,000 gallons, while deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was said to amount to 9,097,000 gallons.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 25 totaled 276,907,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 277,065,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 158,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,655,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,497,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Demand from industries for coating, impregnating, and laminating remained at a sustained high level, as indeed it had all Summer. Food packaging was, of course, the biggest single factor in the market. Specialty grades were also moving relatively well. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of all calls.

Price patterns recently established in the industry were currently ½c. higher per pound on spot, and the ½c. advance will become effective on contract October 1. This, of course, led to rather heavy inventory placement on the part of contract customers which will result in heavy ordering and shipping this month, followed by an artificial lull in the market next month.

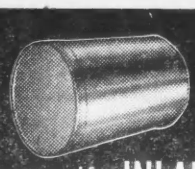
Paraffin—Paraffin demand continued strong, against quite adequate supplies. Refined grades were firm in price at former levels, while crude scale had settled firmly under the new ½ cent per pound higher price schedule recently established. Tankcar prices at the refinery on crude scale under the new schedule were listed at 7.1 cents per pound, while the refined grades in tankcars were unchanged at 8.15 cents per pound.

Eleven pound loose slabs in 1,500 or 2,000 pound wax pak shipments were quoted at 8 cents on crude scale and 9.05 cents on refined.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The average daily output of crude, including lease concentrate, for the week ended August 25, according to the American Petroleum Institute, was 7,127,000 barrels. This was an increase of 5,000 barrels from the preceeding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,943,000 barrels were 44,000 barrels above the preceeding week. Runs of foreign crudes amounted to 945,000 barrels daily, compared with 935,000 barrels the previous week.

The Bureau of Mines reported that the Petroleum refining capacity of the nation had been built up to a new peak of 8,632,390 barrels per day at the beginning of this year, and facilities for handling an additional 267,000 barrels a day were under construction. Included in the new capacity construction were two new refineries in the East Coast, one in Delaware with an expected capacity of 50,000 barrels a day, and one in Virginia planned to process 34,000 barrels per day.



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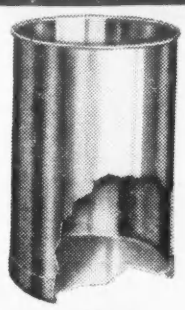

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Aliphatic Organics

Major producers have announced price increases across the board effective October 1 on contract amounting to 3c. per gallon on isopropyl alcohol and 1c. per pound on acrylonitrile. In the case of isopropyl alcohol, the increase was made effective immediately on spot sales. A price increase of 10c. per 100 pounds effective October 1 has been announced on chlorine. Whether or not this would have any effect on the price structure of the various alkyl chlorinated hydrocarbons was a matter for conjecture. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the increased cost might be absorbed for the fourth quarter, and evaluated along with other cost increases looking toward an upward adjustment of price patterns at the year-end.

Meanwhile, one producer raised synthetic methanol prices 1c. to 2c. per gallon, effective today on spot and October 1 on contract.

Overall business in the large volume aliphatics was regarded as moderate to good, with a definite pick-up in demand expected early in the fourth quarter. Business in September on some items was said to be improving. Organic solvents had fallen off some during the summer lull because of less demand from the protective coating industry as a result of production cutbacks in automotive and appliance manufacture.

Glycerine and the polyols were plentiful. Consumption for the manufacture of alkyd resins had been slow but was beginning to show improved strength and was expected to again be heavy in the fourth quarter. Formaldehyde moved in heavy volume to manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins. Esters and ketones were moving well, and had not been quite as adversely affected by the fall off in hard goods production as had some of the petroleum derived solvents.

The alcohol business continued good. Price levels established at a higher level some months ago were being well maintained. Acetone, while abundant, was not as weak as it had been some weeks ago. Butadiene was quite amply available from some ten or more different sources of supply, but the market retained a firm tone.

Acrylonitrile—A major producer announced prices would be increased across the board 1c. per pound effective October 1. The new schedule lists the price for tanklots at 28c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping points, freight equalized with the nearest competitive producing point.

Alcohol—Business was steady at quite good volume as September got underway. With the holiday last week, not too much more than routine activity was noted, but it was plain that the alcohol business would be good during the fourth quarter. Price patterns established some months ago were holding firm, and the alcohol market was no longer plagued by violent price fluctuations such as used to be characteristic of it when the chief sources were fermentation process material.

In past years, where the price of molasses and various commodities subject to speculative trading, was the source of alcohol, one could hardly be sure of the price pattern from week to week, and sometimes from day to day. The fiasco of 1948 and 49, when prices broke weekly from around 75 cents to 21 cents per gallon, was the last of the real bad days. Synthetic glycerine now dominates the alcohol field by a wide margin. When an item is made synthetically and not tied to natural products, its price structure under chemical industry direction at a reasonable cost basis is usually stabilized to the benefit of both manufacturers and consumers. Supplies were adequate but stocks not excessive.

Amyl Acetate—The demand for ester solvents was said to be moderate. There was a summer lull in consumption of all solvents, particularly for paint products to be applied to automobiles and other hard goods, because of the slow-up in output of these products. The fourth quarter was expected to see a marked improvement in demand. The Tariff Commission reported May output of various amyl acetates as amounting to 483,281 pounds, but published no figure for June as yet.

Butyl Alcohol—Butanol demand was reported as moderate with prospects for a more active fourth quarter. Melamine and urea-formaldehyde resins used in baking enamels were off a bit due to the summer slow up in the production of durable goods such as electric refrigerators and other appliances. This, of course resulted in a somewhat lower demand for butanol from these outlets. Overall, though, business was good. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Total production in June amounted to 17,902,678 pounds, as compared with the May output of 22,751,513 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Carbon Tetrachloride — This material was in sustained good demand as a chlorinated solvent and for use in cleaning fluids and fire extinguishers. Production levels were off during the summer months, in line with the slow-up of business generally. The Tariff Commission reported June output at 21,874,078 pounds, as against the 27,934,535 pounds turned out in May. Supplies were quite abundant, and price patterns held firmly to their former levels. Just what, if any, effect the October 1 price advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds on chlorine will have on the price structure of carbon tet was as yet to be determined.

Ethyl Acetate — Prices remained firm and unchanged on this ester solvent, and at present there appeared to be no changes in prospect for the fourth quarter. Demand was said to be sustained at a moderate level with some improvement expected as we get into the fourth quarter.

On the basis of 85 percent, the production for June was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 5,398,036 pounds as compared with the 7,203,757 pounds turned out in May.

Demand from the protective coating industry had been off during late spring and the summer months due to cut backs in production of automobiles and other hard goods requiring painting. As yet the fall pick up had not really begun, but some quarters felt that it would get rolling the latter part of this month.

Ethyl Ether—This item moved in a well sustained steady business volume. Unlike many solvents, it did not feel any notable slump in demand with the fall off in business generally during the summer months. Output was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 6,372,411 pounds in June, as compared with 6,544,278 pounds in May. Prices were unchanged from levels which have prevailed over recent months.

Ethylene Glycol — This large volume polyol continued in good demand under a firm price structure. Antifreeze of the permanent type accounted for well over three fourths of the output, and the overall market position on this item was a direct reflection of what happens in the antifreeze trade. The Tariff Commission reported June output as amounting to 85,685,594 pounds, as against the May production of 80,049,595 pounds.

Formaldehyde—With the plastics business generally good, and synthetic resin manufacture holding up well, the business volume on both formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde has been good. However, there was a definite slow-up during the summer lull in business, which was beginning to show signs of a fall pick-up. Business, however, was not something to seriously complain about, even during the summer. Prices were holding firm.

The Tariff Commission reported June production of formaldehyde, on the basis of 37 percent stuff, as amounting to 112,656,182 pounds, as compared with the May output of 116,444,193 pounds.

Formic Acid—Business was said to be just about as it had been during August on this item. No increased fall demand had as yet been made apparent, althougb

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
130.20	130.20	131.10	130.94

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aliphatic Organics

some improvement was expected. Prices were unchanged from those which have prevailed over recent months. Production in June was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 1,166,740 pounds.

Glycerine—Stocks were pared by 425,000 pounds in June, Bureau of Census data indicated, as production hit a new low for any month in 1956 and foreign trade again showed a favorable balance.

June production of crude and synthetic glycerine was put at 19,188,000 pounds, compared to 20,228,000 pounds in the month previous and 18,996,000 pounds in the corresponding month a year ago, and brought the six-month total in this year to about 131,000,000 pounds.

Exports in June amounted to 1,214,000 pounds, exceeding June imports of 778,000 pounds by a margin of 436,000 pounds. By contrast, imports in June 1955, were 3,500,000 pounds, or 2,508,000 pounds in excess of the 992,000 pounds exported in that month. However, excess of exports in May had been even better than that in June, 1,256,000 pounds as against 693,000 pounds imported, the excess amounting to 563,000 pounds.

In May, 19,241,000 pounds was moved from total available stocks and production of 84,261,000 pounds, leaving 65,020,000 pounds in stock at the end of that month. The amount available in June was 83,772,000 pounds, from which 19,177,000 pounds disappeared, leaving stocks at the end of June at 64,595,000 pounds.

Disappearance in the first six months of 1956 was put at more than 122,000,000 pounds, about 6 percent more than that for the corresponding period in 1955.

An appreciable further reduction in producers' stocks during July was forecast as a result of the soapers' vacation shutdowns. In spite of this, ample supplies were assured for a long time to come, current inventories being adequate for something like three months' supply.

It remained to be seen to what extent the present imbalance in this market might be corrected by the 2c. per pound price decline announced for all refined grades effective August 27.

An interesting mental speculation might be made by reflecting upon the recent 2 cent price decline on refined grades of glycerine which was reportedly initiated in certain synthetic producing quarters. Synthetic production involves the use of chlorine via certain intermediates, and October 1 will see a price advance of 10 cents per hundred pounds on chlorine. Thus raw materials are advancing in price at virtually the same time the finished product was reduced. Dollars and cents figuring, of course, indicates that the chlorine price advance is a relatively insignificant matter, contrasted with the importance of a 2 cent per pound drop in glycerine, so that the added chlorine costs will probably be absorbed.

Isopropanol — A major producer announced that prices on all grades of isopropyl alcohol would be advanced 3c. per gallon across the board effective October 1.

October quotations were established for tanklots on a delivered basis at 40 cents per gallon for refined material assayed at 91 percent, 42 cents per gallon for 95 percent material and 44 cents per gallon for the 99 percent grade.

Domestic demand for general solvent uses and for use in manufacture of chemicals was reported as steady. Exports have been increased to very substantial tonnages, it was said.

Methanol—One producer raised synthetic prices 1c. to 2c. per gallon, effective today on spot and October 1 on contract. The new delivered drum prices in Zone 1 are 46c. a gallon for carloads and 53c. for lesser quantities.

Oxalic Acid—The market on this item was relatively steady from most quarters. Bleaching agents continued to consume a steady flow of the material, but during the summer months business had fallen off seasonally, and in line with the lull in business generally. Prices were firm and unchanged. The Tariff Commission reported output in June as amounting to 1,628,300 pounds, as compared with the production in May of 2,256,031 pounds.

Whittaker Named Agent

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, New York, has extended its line to include products for making "wet water." Whittaker will represent Aquadyne Corporation of Clark, New Jersey as distributor for "Aquadyne" and "Hydrodyne." These are highly concentrated, multiphase wetting agents designed for specialized industrial uses.

Nuclear Congress Slated For Philadelphia in March

The 1957 Nuclear Congress will be held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11 through 15, 1957. Dr. Walter G. Whitman, current president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, has been named general chairman of the congress.

The congress will comprise four major events:—

1. The second Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, sponsored by Engineers Joint Council.

2. The fifth Atomic Energy in Industry Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board.

3. The International Atomic Exposition, sponsored by American Institute of Chemical Engineers in cooperation with American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

4. The Hot Laboratories Committee's fifth Hot Laboratories and Equipment Conference.

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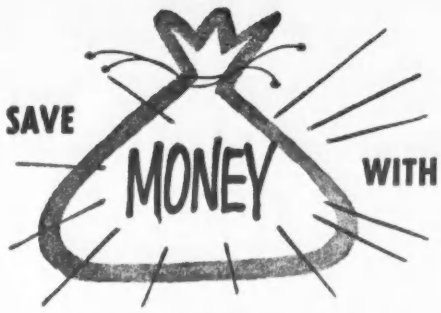

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Polymer Researchers Get $687,000 in NSF Grants

Seventeen grants in the amount of $687,000 have been made for basic research in high polymers by the National Science Foundation, Dr. Allan T. Waterman, director, stated last week in a letter to members of the foundation's special commission for rubber research.

Last December the commission had recommended, among other things, that when the government got out of the synthetic rubber business, the foundation should initiate a program of support research in the field of high polymers.

In reporting on the manner in which the commission's recommendations have been carried out, Dr. Waterman stated that all of these seventeen grants, except for one, are for periods longer than one year, and eleven of them, totaling $537,000, are to support scientists formerly engaged in the rubber research program.

Pacific Commodities Co. Renamed Electro Organic

Pacific Commodities Company, New ark, N. J., has changed its name to Electro Organic Corporation. The change was made, according to the company, in order to more adequately represent its present manufacturing activities.

At the same time, the company announced that it is now marketing dipicolinic acid, 2-hydroxyquinoline, 2-chloroquinoline, quinoline-N-oxide and tetra-n-butylammonium iodide in pilot plant quantities.

Monsanto L. A. Unit Ready

An office and warehouse structure to serve as a distribution center for all Monsanto Chemical Company marketing activities in the southern California area will be occupied this month by the St. Louis, Mo., firm.

Carbide Names Coleman

T. J. Coleman has been appointed associate technical director of Union Carbide Development Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the textile and leather chemicals market continued on a steady basis. Consumers continued to absorb a good volume of most materials for prompt requirements. Interest in forward deliveries was still limited, but improvement was expected later this month. Chemicals were unchanged and steady, but were expected to become stronger due to the increased cost of soda ash announced last week.

In sizing materials, the strength of Brazilian tapioca flour continued to feature this market. Prices for replacements were further advanced, which caused buyers to show less interest in shipments. Offers for shipment were scarcer and merely nominal. The bulk of production was reported sold up. Stocks on spot also were stronger and higher. Potato starch was quiet, but steady. Trading was confined to spot requirements. Maine market was nominal with grinders scheduled to reopen mills in October.

Quiet trading was noted for tanning material replacements. Slow demand for valonia extract created an easier tone and shipments were reduced one quarter cent per pound. Beards also were lower, off $1 per ton, while cups advanced $1 per ton. All other tanning materials were quotably unchanged and well held.

Production of shoes in July showed a less than normal seasonal decline from June, amounting to 42,158,000 pairs. This volume was 2.7 percent greater than in July 1955. The year to date figures now show 1956 output only 3.7 percent ahead of 1955 as compared with 9.5 percent at the end of the first quarter. The July gain over July 1955 was not general. Output of youths' and boys' shoes, women's playshoes, and children's shoes registered declines; men's dress shoe production held about even, while output of other types increased. The seven months' totals show output of two types of footwear smaller than in the same period last year, youths' and boys' shoes and children's shoes.

The breakdown of production by types of sole and types of upper shows an increase in the output of leather footwear. Shoes produced with leather soles, for example, rose to 36.3 percent of the total as compared with 33.9 percent in June 1956 and 34 percent in July 1954. No similar data are available for 1955.

The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in July rose sharply to $3.80 a pair according to the Census Bureau. This was 21c. a pair more than in June 1956 and 34c. a pair more than in July 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tapioca flour, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Valonia beards, $1 per ton.
extract, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
107.41	107.41	107.44	104.24

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—A firm tone prevailed in this market. Consumers have stepped up the request for withdrawal against current contracts. Demand for spot stocks also was more active. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming demand continued for moderate lots for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Improved demand was reported for actual needs. Interest in later requirements also was more active. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Buying interest was more active for later requirements, with users taking a good volume for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at 65c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—This market was steady at prevailing quotations. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Gum was held at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Good volume of business was indicated for prompt delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged for all grades. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 665,000 bushels to 44,432,000 bushels for the week ended August 31, compared with 19,684,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Trading was confined to actual needs. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Flake ranged from $1.85 to $1.87 per pound, and powder, $1.89 to $1.91 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Technical was in small supply and maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk — Steady tone featured this market. Stocks on spot were in good demand and ranged from $1.03 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Conditions in this market remained steady as a result of limited domestic supplies. Demand continued fairly active for spot delivery, while interest in later requirements was still light as users awaited the start of new production. Mills in Maine were scheduled to begin grinding some time next month and the market remained nominal around 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. The Idaho market was unchanged and steady at 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills and 6c. for delivery to the East. Lower prices were announced for Dutch starch for shipment. Replacements were reduced to 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. This increased buying interest to some extent, but actual trading was reported still quiet. On spot, prices were maintained at 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—There was no change in this market. Demand was fair and confined to actual needs. Raw was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Price trend of Brazilian flour continued upwards causing a stalemate between buyers and sellers. High grade flour was boosted to about 9½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and was merely nominal as buyers refused to follow the market upward. Offers for shipment continued scarce with reports that the bulk of this season's output has been sold ahead. This condition stiffened the spot market. Stocks on spot were lifted to 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to seller. Trading in Siamese flour was reported light. Medium was unchanged at 5.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and top grade at 5.85c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Market was quiet, but steady. Replacements were maintained at former levels. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Shipments were unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, carlots, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—While trading was slow, market remained unchanged and fairly steady. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton and Ecuadorian, $55 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Trading was restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged and well held. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle—Quiet demand was reported for all grades. Primary market remained steady and grades were maintained at former quotations. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, plus duty.

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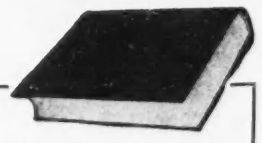

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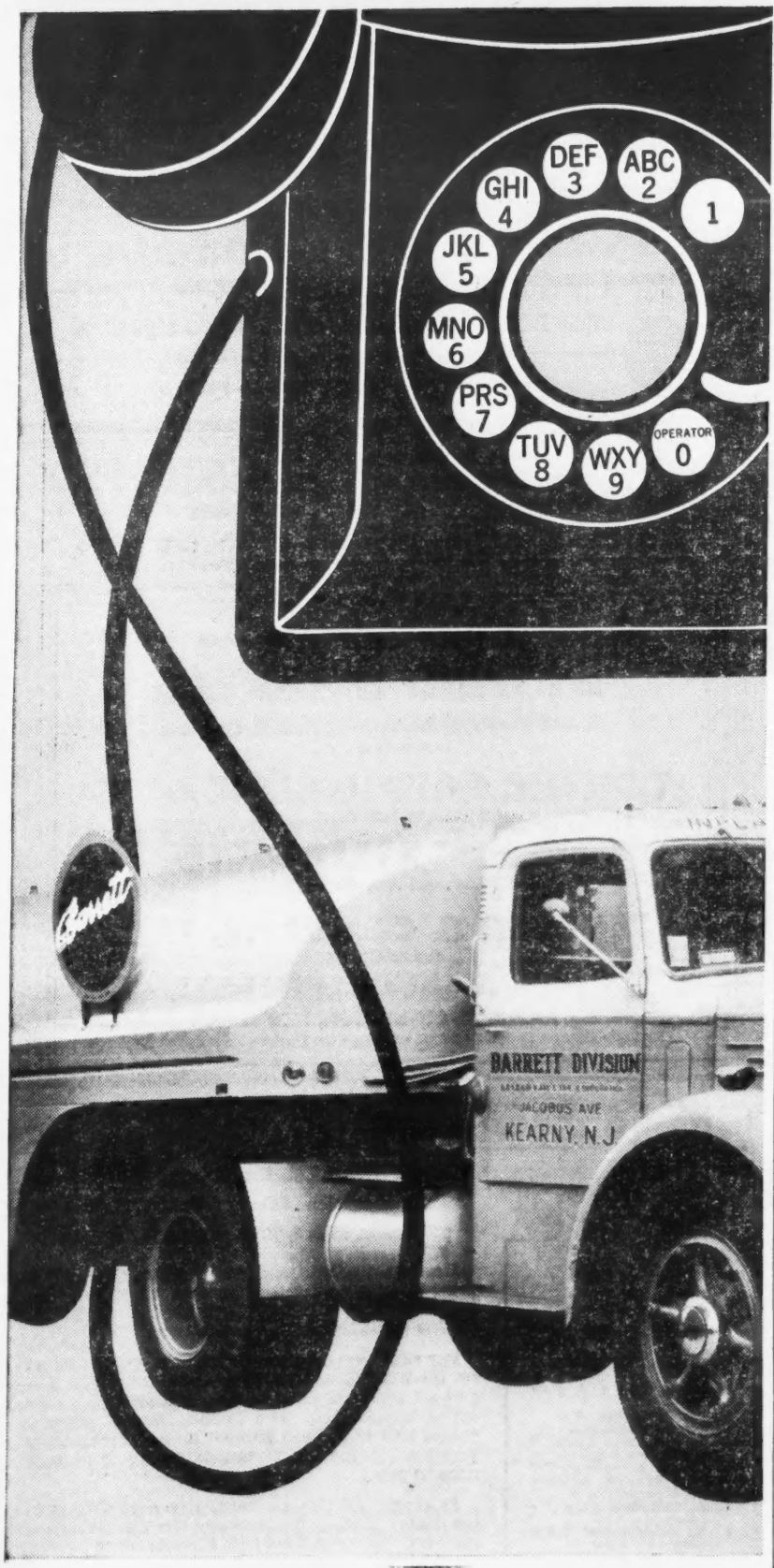

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Coal Chemicals

A major producer increased prices of phthalic anhydride 1 cent per pound across the board effective immediately on spot sales and October 1 on contract. The move was known to be under discussion in other companies and was finding favor. It was expected that other producers would join in the advance. Rising costs were cited. It was also pointed out that phthalic prices were unchanged when naphthalene was hiked a year ago. Production had been cut back considerably over the past few months in line with muted demand from the automotive industry and loss of most of the once important European market.

Styrene continued a bit slow. Prices of polystyrene were reduced sharply during the week, but this move may have merely reflected the two recent reductions in prices of the rubber grade monomer and the necessity of meeting competition provided by polyethylene.

Weak spots appeared in the benzol market for the first time in perhaps a year. They were local and unimportant in themselves, but they were giving producers some uneasiness as an augury. A lift in the trade in automobiles was counted on to provide a firm tone through the fourth quarter, and some producers of light oils thought the trade might have been putting too much faith on this hope.

Toluol production was again piling up in inventory, restoring the awkward position that ruled this market before the steel strike occurred.

Cresylic acids were strong, their prices firm.

O-cresol and m-p-cresol were in balance. The para fraction remained critically tight pending the solution of production problems.

Production of aniline has been reduced considerably, but the market was still poor. A weak market for textiles, slower trade in the rubber industry and heavy import of Western European dyestuffs were restricting demand for aniline in this country.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 9 would amount to 98.7 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,429,000 tons of steel. The figure was compared to output of 2,389,000 tons of steel in the week previous, 1,415,000 tons in the comparable week in August and 2,264,000 tons in the corresponding week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
114.89	114.89	114.89	114.77

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers continued to move benzol adequately last week, but they were a bit less confident about prospects for business in the fourth quarter. Trade sources noted weak spots in the market. These were few and insignificant against the background of the general market picture at this time. However, some producers were inclined to worry about their portent.

Much of the optimism expressed in recent fourth quarter forecasts has been predicated on sharply increased activity during the coming months in the automotive business. Some observers believed it was a mistake to lean too heavily on this hope. They argued that the automobile market has been oversold during the past year or so and can scarcely be counted upon to generate much additional business in the months immediately ahead.

Demand from the rubber industry has been off somewhat but was expected to pick up when the new 14-inch tires get into production on a big scale. The decline in this demand has been only moderate.

Production from cokeoven operations for the past two weeks has been close to the peak rate maintained in the first months of this year and has been augmented by very heavy imports of underpriced material from Russia. Imports in the first six months of the current year amounted to 30,814,387 gallons.

Some 12,869 tons of benzol arrived recently from Batum, Russia, to the usual destination.

Cresylic Acids — Demand continued strong for low boiling acids and those meeting relatively tight specifications. Prices were regarded as extra strong, though increases at this time were considered not likely.

The recent sharp decline in production of tricresyl phosphate and resumption of production of acid at a fast pace tended to take the pressure off the tight spots which had existed in this market up until two or three months ago. However, the change was not enough to provide a market of consequence for imported material of the grades most frequently offered.

There was more than enough material high in xylenols content.

Naphthalene—The market remained a little soft in most areas, but the tone, thanks to the steel strike, was the best it had been in recent months. The strike pared down heavy inventories. The hope now was that the expected resurgence in the automotive industry, and through it improved demand for phthalic anhydride, would tighten up the balance between production and demand before stocks could again build up to the pre-strike level.

Cokeoven output had been restored last week to the fast pace maintained in the early months of this year, and contract shipments from Europe continued heavy. The market remained too weak to absorb the bulk of foreign crude being offered here on the spot market in considerable quantity. This was so in spite of the recent 2c. per pound decline in the nominal list price of imported material and the fact that offers at 4½c. per pound were not uncommon. The market had softened in Europe some months ago.

Toluol—Cokeoven byproduction, paced at a rate comparable to the record high attained early this year, was rapidly restoring the heavy inventories which have characterized this market for the past year or more.

The situation had been improved temporarily by the steel strike, consumers having drawn off the surplus of producers' stocks before the strike began and moved it during the strike itself.

Current demand was described as normal, which is not nearly enough to produce satisfactory outlets for production at the current level. A large part of the output from petroleum sources was being channeled back into aviation gasoline. The European market continued to provide an outlet for surplus toluol, but the price situation there has deteriorated.

Xylol—Producers reported the supply-demand balance was unchanged last week. Xylol was difficult to obtain in almost all areas. Production was restored to the level attained in the early months of this calendar year. Demand remained urgent. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending September 9 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	945,502
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,260,101
Benzol	gals.	3,599,009
Coaltar	gals.	17,690,044
Creosote oil	gals.	686,252
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,827,760
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,725
Toluol	gals.	793,002
Xylol	gals.	228,751

Intermediates

Aniline—Production has been cut back hard, but this market continued mushy. Output in June was only 8,760,816 pounds, as contrasted to 12,411,334 pounds in the month previous and a high for this year of 13,168,948 pounds in March. Despite the reduction in June, production in the first six months of the calendar year aggregated 71,297,450 pounds. Total for the entire year 1955 was 131,998,703 pounds.

The textile industry, hard hit by for-

Coal Chemicals

eign competition and overproduction, was virtually closing down temporarily in order to give demand time to catch up. But aniline producers said their market did not depend heavily on the textile industry now. Production of chemicals, particularly for use in the rubber industry, accounts for the greater part of demand for aniline. The rubber industry has been slowed up a bit but nothing like enough to account for the sharp decline in trade in aniline.

Imports from Western Europe have provided stern competition for the domestic dyes producers. In particular, the rebuilt Western German dyes industry has been dominant in this field.

Phthalic Anhydride—A major producer raised prices 1c. per pound across the board effective immediately on spot orders and October 1 on contract. The move had been under discussion in other firms, and it was considered likely that others would follow the lead.

Chemical producers, feeling the squeeze of rising costs, were known to be analyzing their price lists in search of quotations that were no longer realistic in terms of costs. Phthalic, which was unchanged when naphthalene prices were boosted a year ago, was regarded as underpriced.

Production finally caught up with demand late in 1955 and was cut back sharply in the past three months or so. Also contributing to a situation that was bringing less than a normal return was loss of the Western European market.

The new price for phthalic in tanklots was 20½c. per pound.

Styrene Monomer—Business was still on the slow side last week. Some improvement was expected in the fourth quarter on the basis of an expected pickup in the automobile business, but trade sources were divided in their assessment of this factor. Some thought the automobile market had already been seriously oversold. However, additional business could be counted on for manufacture of the new 14-inch tires, which require more rubber per unit, and from the plastics industry, which has been thriving.

Polystyrene prices were reduced sharply last week, which may merely reflect the two recent reductions in the rubber grade monomer and the press of competition brought by polyethylene. Monomer prices were regarded as firm at this time.

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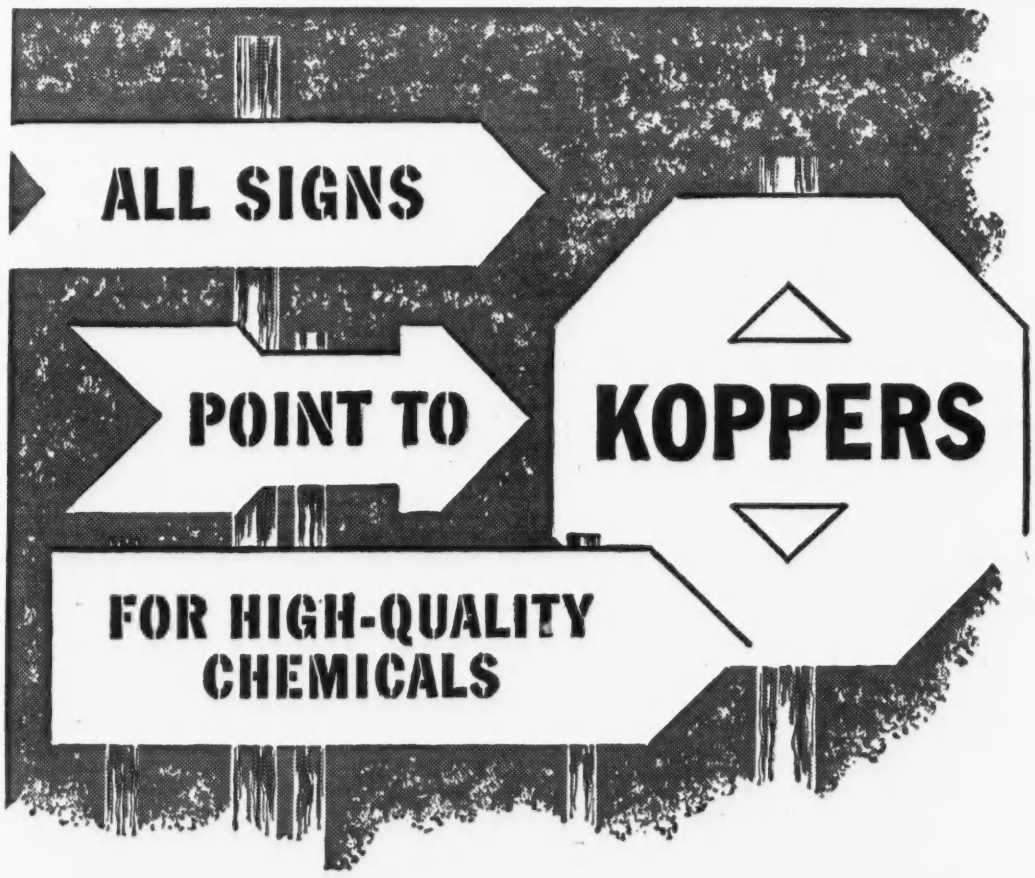

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Aside from an obvious critical supply situation developing for the coming year on botanical drugs, the overall drug and fine chemical market was relatively quiet last week. Prospects for the coming year on domestic source botanicals were very bleak, with nothing to be expected except severe shortages on many important items, and much higher prices this year than last.

So far, buyers have not taken much note of, or become excited about, the situation. But that it was very real will be made plain in price patterns and scarcities soon to develop. Among the large volume items seriously affected are cascara bark, cherry bark, golden seal, ladyslipper and senega root. A dozen others could be named. The reason behind the scarcity and the forthcoming high prices is that fact that sufficient gatherers of the drugs could not be found, and those that could, had very high priced ideas about the value of their products.

Aside from continued good movement of antibiotics and a possible half dozen other items, the great quantity of pharmaceutical items had been under slow demand all summer. As yet, the usual fall demand had not gotten underway, with the exception of such analgesics as aspirin, acetophenetidin, and the like, where September orders reflected a definite increase.

With the Labor day holiday this week, followed by the return to work of many vacationers, the whole tone of the week's business in drugs and fine chemicals was largely one of slow and easy. Most quarters seemed, however, to sense the coming of a definite fall upturn in business volume, and were looking forward toward it.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
65.84	65.84	65.85	66.49

For Current Prices see Page 9

Barium Sulfate—The x-ray grade was in wide use, purchases usually being confined to small amounts ranging up to 100 pound fiber drums. Prices were firm and unchanged, varying from 15 to 15½c. per pound depending upon quantity.

Bismuth Salts—Trading was quiet during the Summer months, and demand patterns have been such over the past year or two, that nothing spectacular was looked for in the months immediately ahead. However, there was some improvement in demand expected to develop in the fourth quarter, probably around November. Prices which have long prevailed were expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Carotene—Demand for this item was well sustained, and the margarin industry used carotene for both color and vitamin A, which was usually supplemented with an additional quantity of synthetic vitamin A to give the product the desired vitamin potency levels and color. Prices were unchanged.

Gelatin—Bureau of Census reports indicated that total July output of all grades of gelatin amounted to 3,738,000 pounds, as compared with the June production of 4,734,000 pounds, and 3,594,000 pounds turned out in July of last year. Of this July total, 727,000 pounds was from ossein and 3,011,000 pounds was from hides.

The edible grade accounted for 3,598,000 pounds of the July production, as compared with 63,000 pounds of technical, 210,000 pounds of pharmaceutical, and 867,000 pounds of the photographic grade. Stocks at the end of the month amounted to 12,343,000 pounds, as against 12,986,000 pounds at the end of June, and 13,188,000 pounds a year ago.

Hesperidin—The hesperidin complex which in effectiveness in vascular diseases such as capilary fragility is about twice that of rutin, was marketed at $6.45 per pound. Demand was good and supplies, while not abundant, were said to be adequate.

On the purified material having a theropeutic activity approximately several times that of rutin was in greater clinical demand, and was quoted at $8.95 per pound in 25 pound fiber drums.

Hesperidin methyl chalcone, the vitamin P type product, was firmly quoted at $22.50 per pound. The hesperidin group of bioflavonoid materials come from oranges. The pulp of the orange, rather than the juice, is the chief source of hesperidin compounds. These materials are used not only for capilary fragility but also for arterial and veinal integrity.

Lemon Bioflavonoid Complex—This material is used in cough syrups and also in the treatment of vascular diseases. Its vascular treatment potency, according to research work done in England, was around thirteen times that of rutin.

Phosphorlated citrus bioflavonoids are under extensive clinical study which indicates their usefulness in treating diseases such as arthritis. They also appear to have a synergistic effect when used with certain other drugs, for example with epinephrine as a vasocoinstrictor.

The lemon complex is firmly priced at $8.50 per pound in 25 pound packages.

Naringin—This citrus bioflavonoid is the bitter principle of grapefruit. It moved in an expanding and developing market at $8.50 per pound. One of its leading uses, because of its bitter characteristics, was in beverages, similar to the quinine water types, where it is said to produce the desired effect without the risk of producing allergies peculiar to some people. It is used both domestically and abroad for this purpose, as well as having certain pharmaceutical end-uses.

Nicotinic Acid—Supplies were quite abundant, and business was currently quiet, as it had been over the Summer months. Some pick up in demand was expected to become evident early this month in line with the strengthening of the vitamin picture in general. Prices were unchanged from the $8 per kilo which has long prevailed on quantity purchases.

PAS—p-Aminosalisylic acid and its sodium salt were in quite ample supply to meet all needs. Demand was steady. Its use in conjunction with dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis was still a major consuming factor in the market. The acid was firmly priced at $3.70 per pound, and the sodium salt at $2.70, in quantities of 100 pounds or more.

Podophyllin—There was no change in the market for this item over what it had been in recent weeks. The price of $15.60 per pound in drums of 100 pound lots remained the same, since prices were advanced some months ago. With respect to prices, it was felt that the only possible direction in which they could move in the future was upward, in view of the mandrake root situation which was likely to get stronger instead of weaker.

Potassium Permanganate—USP material moved in small quantity lots in the range of 27½c. to 29c. per pound in fiber drums, varying as to quantity and seller. Supplies were quite adequate to take care of all needs.

Procaine Hydrochloride—Demand was steady at good volume. USP material in 1,000 pound lots remained firm at $2.83 per pound, 500 pound lots at $2.95, and 100 pound lots at $3.15. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all consuming needs.

Riboflavin — The seasonal Summer slump was felt likely to have about reached its end. Trading was still quiet last week, due in part to the long labor-day week-end, but this month was expected to see buying interest turn definitely on the upgrade as consumer inventories became deleted and increased vitamin preparation manufacturing began it's Fall increase.

Prices held to levels established some months ago in which USP material was quoted at $65 per kilo, the readily soluble grade at $130, and the 5'-sodium phosphated grade at $125 per kilo.

Quinine Salts—Sales were generally slow so far as pharmaceutical consumption was concerned. Some pick up in this direction was expected with the advent of cold weather because of its use in certain cold remedies. However, the outlet for use in quinine water for making gin and tonic drinks was reported as good, especially during the Summer months.

Just how much this market has been affected by the use of nargarin for this beverage purpose was a matter for conjecture. However, the popularity of this type of cooler beverage was notably on the increase this year, and both bitter

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products underwent a growing business volume in this field.

The price pattern on quinine salts was firm and unchanged. The sulfate was firmly quoted at 42c. per ounce in 100 ounce lots, and the other salts were priced accordingly.

Viosterol—This item moved steadily in routine fashion. Material on various potencies in vegetable oil were marketed at firm prices, unchanged from levels which have long prevailed. So far as ergosterol, the unirradiated material, was concerned, domestic producers virtually abandoned sale of it some time ago, because foreign produced material came into the country at less than domestic manufacturing costs.

Botanicals

The future prospect on botanical drug supplies did not look good. The coming year was by every indication likely to be one of marked scarcity in many items, and along with that much higher priced than they now are. Some items were likely to not be available at all.

The basic reason for the scarcity of domestic botanicals lay in the fact that they simply were not being gathered. They were not being gathered or had not been gathered because of lack of labor to do it, and where labor was obtained, it was at high price levels in terms of gathered product.

Many botanicals are gathered by people who have spare time, to supplement their income. With high wages being paid everywhere, and especially in the South, together with the nation's full employment situation, gatherers were hard to find. Employed elsewhere at good wages, people were not inclined to go looking for botanicals but felt they could afford to spend their time seeking leisure or pleasure instead of working, looking for drugs. Those few who did, had pretty high priced ideas as to the value of their time.

Cascara Bark—This was a large volume item of domestic origin felt likely to be in quite tight supply this year. What would be available was expected to be considerably higher priced than that obtainable last year.

Cherry Bark—Prospects this year for this item were bleak, with nothing to look forward to but higher prices and short supplies.

Golden Seal Root—This year's gatherings were apparently quite short of the potential demand, and what would be available was said to be high cost, and therefore will be high priced. As yet the trade had not become aroused to the critical nature of the situation, but with the supply position as it is, a severe awakening was sure to come.

Ladyslipper—The outlook on this item was one of scarcity, with the available supplies not expected to meet the potential demand, and nothing was in sight but higher prices. Some buyers were likely to be faced with a situation where they would not be able to get any at any price.

FDA Budget Rise

—Continued from page 4

continue to advance, in order to meet the challenge of scientific development and growth in our food, drug and cosmetic industries. The Food and Drug Administration must be given what it needs to catch up, and keep up, with its job."

As the first step to "catch up and keep up" with the job, FDA has just completed a reorganization of its internal affairs that will tend to speed the work within the agency and probably help ease some of its difficult personnel problems. The revamping will not change the manner in which industry will deal with the agency, however, and will affect industry only indirectly.

What the reorganization does chiefly is abolish two of the positions of associate commissioners of foods and drugs, and telescopes eleven of the thirteen divisions into five bureaus with the heads reporting directly to Commissioner George Larrick, or deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey.

In the reorganization, the division of medicine is converted into the Bureau of Medicine, with Dr. Albert H. Holland continuing as its head. This amounts to a substantial elevation in the ranking of the medical director, and places him much closer to the top of the FDA hierarchy.

This is in accord with the desire of the drug industry, which made this one of its points of discussion with Secretary Folsom, when a representative group conferred with him on FDA matters last July. Dr. Karl Bambach, executive director of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, described it as a "constructive step."

Other bureaus in the new setup are Bureau of Biological and Physical Sciences, headed by former Commissioner Robert S. Roe; Bureau of Enforcement, headed by former Commissioner Malcolm R. Stephens; Bureau of Field, Administration, headed by Allan E. Rayfield; and Bureau of Program Planning, headed by Shelbey T. Gray.

Included in the Bureau of Biological and Physical Sciences are the former separate divisions of antibiotics, cosmetics, food, microbiology, nutrition, pharmaceutical chemistry, and pharmacology. The Bureau of Enforcement includes the former division of regulatory management, and will have the labeling problem handled by that division. The Bureaus of Field Administration and Program planning are changes in name only.

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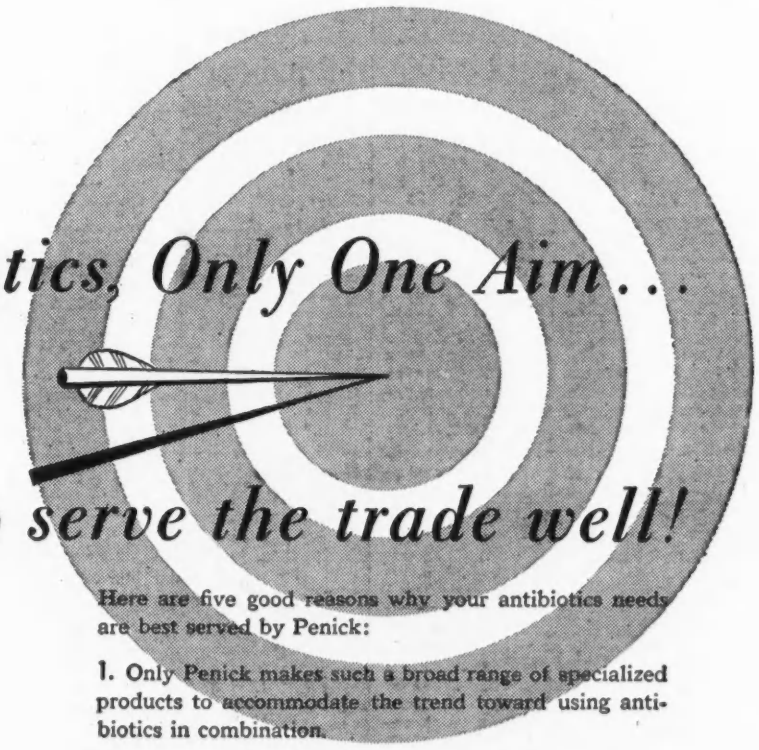

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NACA Is Told About Fears of Today

—Continued from page 5

disease-carrying insects and (4) further aid farmers to understand how they can use pest control chemicals to save expense of time and money in crop production.

"Chemicals generally provide the most successful means of insect control," Dr. E. F. Knipling of Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service reported to NACA.

Stating that "hundreds of destructive pests are readily controlled with chemicals," Dr. Knipling added, "Some of our leading crops, such as cotton, most vegetables, many fruits and certain forage crops, could not be produced profitably without the various insect control chemicals that are now available to the growers."

"Other important crops and livestock would suffer severe damage, particularly in insect outbreak years, without the use of insecticides," he said. "The total research investment of the federal and state agencies and that of industry, all of which have cooperated, has yielded high returns to the grower and to the nation's economy which fully justifies the effort."

"There are extremists," he said, "who feel that most insect problems will be solved if we let nature take its course. It is apparent that under modern farming practices nature's balance between certain destructive insects and their parasites permits too much damage to meet necessary standards of production efficiency. Therefore, we cannot depend on nature to solve our insect problems."

Looking to the future, Dr. Knipling declared, "One of the greatest services that the entomological profession can render is to determine for the grower how and when to employ the insect control tools we have.

Long-Range Forecast Service

"We must be in a better position to make long-range forecasts of insect outbreaks and to appraise the significance of an insect population in terms of potential damage to a crop . . . Increasing costs of crop production demand that maximum yields be obtained at minimum costs.

"To make substantial progress in this direction, we need extensive and intensive research on methods of insect survey and detection, economic effect at different levels of infestation, effect of climate, host relationships ,interrelationship of the insect and biological control agents and other factors. Substantial research effort on this problem is long overdue."

American farmers are influenced by down-to-earth facts from reliable sources, but they quickly reject exaggerated claims and are skeptical of information from untried sources.

This is the consensus of five experts who participated in a panel discussion on the question, "Who and What Influences Growers in Their Selection and Use of Pesticides?"

William A. Haffert, jr., editor of *New Jersey Farm and Garden*, representing the farm press on the panel, told NACA that when trying to sell anything to farmers, "Be ready to prove that what you sell can make a farmer more money or can satisfy his pride."

Mr. Haffert added that the information directed to farmers should be regionalized. What is written for one area often fails to apply to other areas, he said. For that reason, he said, "printed material should identify successful local farmers and successful local practices with a particular brand of pesticide."

Teamwork Needed to Get Job Done

Noting that the "mediocre" farmer sometimes take up to ten years to adopt a new farm material or farm practice and that he is influenced by many sources of information in that time, Mr. Haffert said, "I believe it is the teamwork of all agencies — manufacturer, publisher, dealer, state and county extension people, radio, television, direct mail and all other types and means of communication, that gets the job done."

The teamwork theme was backed up by Dr. Ellsworth Fisher, Agricultural Extension Service entomologist, University of Wisconsin. Dr. Fisher pointed out that between the time a farmer becomes aware of a new practice and the time he adopts it, there are intermediate stages of interest, evaluation and trial. "Guidance to a successful trial will bring satisfaction and more rapid acceptance," he said.

John McDonald, farm director, Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn., and president of the National Association of Radio and Television Farm Directors, stressed the role of the radio and television farm director as a man who is on a personal basis with the farmer.

The voice of thousands of retail pesticide dealers were represented by F. W. Jones, of Muleshoe, Tex. Mr. Jones stated that mass communications media "create a certain amount of interest or curiosity in the mind of the farmer . . . But when the farmer gets ready to purchase insecticides, he comes to his retailer, not to the place that advertised the product."

Company Sales Manager's View

Blanchard J. Smith, vice-president Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., representing the company sales managers, agreed that many varied factors influence growers in the selection and use of pesticides.

These are three groups, however, which come 100 percent into direct contact with the users, he said. These are the commercial applicators, commercial scouts, and local dealers.

Pesticide chemicals which eliminate weeds and control destructive insects are proving to be a boon to highway landscape engineers, according to members of a panel discussion on "Pesticides Place in the Expanded Highway Program."

William C. Greene, landscape engineer for the Connecticut State Highway Depart-

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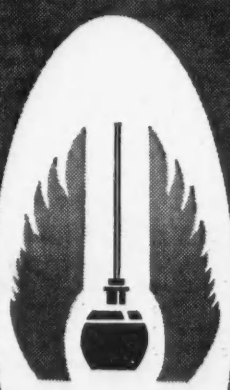

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ment, pointed out that the job of the landscape engineer is "to develop and maintain safe, neat, healthy and more beautiful roadsides in the most economical manner."

"Were it not for the valuable chemical tools found in pesticides, the present day highway landscape engineer would be almost utterly lost," he declared.

Raymond J. McMahon, president of McMahon Brothers, Binghampton, N. Y., speaking on "Plants, Pollen, Poison and Politics," reported:

"In Steuben County, New York, the entire county highway system of 700 miles has, during the past three years, been made progressively safer and more beautiful at an annual cost of $20,000 whereas prior to the chemical program, an annual expenditure of $65,000 was losing the battle to vegetation, with highways growing ever more hazardous and unsightly."

Use of Highways Still Small

Stating that even better records have been made in many counties and towns elsewhere, he said, "Yet, in face of proven economy and benefits to health and agriculture, not 10 percent of the highways of our country are now under chemical control."

He attributed part of this to the early abuse in the application of chemicals, some early ailments of the chemicals themselves and the fear on the part of highway superintendents to use chemicals without better equipment than was available at the time.

Dr. C. O. Eddy, chairman of the chemicals subcommittee of the American Road Builders' Association's committee on roadside maintenance, outlined the principles and objectives of the subcommittee—"To expand the use of chemicals to secure safe, beautiful and healthful highway areas while reducing maintenance costs and promoting roadside conservation practices."

Dr. Eddy pointed out that while it has been known for some time that the use of chemicals is cheaper and a better way of accomplishing these objectives, "too few highway people know about it, even though a great deal of information is available in agriculture."

Election of NACA Officers

In addition to Mr. Hatch, who after two years as vice-president of NACA moved up to the association presidency, Mr. Vernon of Niagara Chemical was elected vice-president of the organization. Mr. Vernon has been a member of the NACA board of directors since 1954.

Lea S. Hitchner was renamed secretary of the association and three new board members were also chosen. The new NACA directors are:

Arthur W. Mohr, president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; George R. Vila, assistant general manager of Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., and T. L. Wilkerson, general sales manager of American Cyanamid Company's agricultural chemicals division, New York.

McCloskey Opens Warehouse

McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, has opened a warehouse in Memphis, Tenn., to stock its line of varnishes and natural wood finishes.

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X-1

Victor Plans Contest for Science Careers

—Continued from page 7

of its people are dependent, in large part, on a continuing flow of ideas from the research and engineering laboratories of industry. The predicted personnel shortages in virtually every segment of science and engineering may well slow perceptibly our ability to grow and meet the demands of a much larger population.

"Victor, which makes nothing for consumer markets, believes it can contribute, unselfishly, to finding a solution for the technical manpower shortage by sponsoring a competition which will provoke many of our better minds to suggesting ways in which industry as a whole, by segments and by individual companies, can work toward a common objective."

Victor's competition calls for the submitting of plans, in not over 500 words, for "The kind of a program you think industry should adopt to stimulate the interest of high school graduates in becoming scientists and engineers."

Twenty suggested programs will be selected. Each of the winning authors will have the right to nominate a 1957 high school graduate of his or her choice for consideration for a four-year, $4,000 scholarship in science or engineering.

Of the twenty nominees, four will be selected through a process of careful sifting by a committee appointed by the American Chemical Society's board of directors.

The contest rules follow:—

- All entries will be based upon originality and the basic ideas presented. Writing ability is not necessary to win. All entries should be typed and must be accompanied by a properly filled-out official entry blank.
- All residents of the continental United States are eligible to enter, except students, employees of Victor Chemical Works, their families, or members of their advertising agency.
- Each contestant may enter the contest one time only.
- Entries will be judged by Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation. The decision of the judges will be final. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. All entries and ideas presented become the property of Victor Chemical Works.
- Contest closes midnight, November 30. All entries must be postmarked not later than that date and received not later than December 14. Entries must be mailed first class to Victor Talent Scout Contest, P. O. Box 5767, Chicago 77, Ill.
- Winners will be notified by March 1, 1957.
- If you are one of the twenty winners, you will earn the right to nominate a 1957 high school graduate of your choice for a four-year, $4,000 scholarship in science or engineering.
- Of the twenty graduates nominated, four will be elected for four-year scholarships.
- Winning nominees will be selected by a committee appointed by the American Chemical Society. Nominees will be eligible on the basis of rules sent at the time the winning entries are selected.

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- ALLANTURIC ACID
- ALLOXANIC ACID
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- ALUMINUM SALICYLATE
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ACETYLMETHYL CARBINOL—2 cs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
AGAR—10 cks, National City Bank, Copenhagen
ALOE—57 cs, Meer Corp, Capetown
ALUMINUM FORMATE—10 dms, Commercial Products Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SULFATE—30 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
ANILINE DYES—7 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
38 cans, C A Haynes, Bremen
44 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
14 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
36 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
54 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Vizagapatam
100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Vizagapatam
100 bgs, J X Domie, Vizagapatam
72 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
ANTIMONY—44 cs, Antwerp
CONCENTRATES—3,270 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
REGULUS—150 cs, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—557 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
754 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—506 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
500 bgs, Catania
ASBESTOS FIBER—9,900 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
600 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—20 dms, Mitsubshi International Corp, Yokohama
6 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
BEESWAX—169 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Porto Alegre
169 bgs, Koster Keunen, Porto Alegre
224 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
43 bgs, Tampico
49 bgs, Alexandria
40 bgs, Puerto Plata
BENZOL—12,859 tons, Dow Chemical Co, Batoum
BILE, OX—17 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLEACHING POWDER—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—167 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Santos
CALCIUM CARBONATE, PRECIP—560 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
POWDER—100 cs, P H Petry, Keelung
CAMPHORIC ACID, SYN—4 kgs, Polychemical International Corp, Middlesbrough
CANDELILLA WAX—110 bgs, M Argueso, Tampico
37 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bls, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Spartan Trading Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON BLACK—1 cs, Phillips Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—30 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, St Nazaire
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUTSHELL LIQUID—95 bbls, Hooker Electrochemical Co, Cochin
CASSIA—76 bls, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—168 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Bombay
168 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
20 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
CHROMIUM OXIDE—25 dms, Metal & Thermit Corp, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON OIL—4 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—110 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
15 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
65 dms, Keelung
CLAY—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—6 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
57 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
25 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
COCONUT OIL—314 tons, Best Foods Inc, Manila
310 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
1,113 tons, Manila
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
120 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—980 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
194 bgs, M J Colombeck, Casablanca
239 bgs, Wm E Martin, Casablanca
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—761 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
454 tons, Gastar Co, Cadishead
CUMIN SEED—54 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Khorramshahr
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Iran Trading Corp, Khorramshahr
2,100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
30 cs, Phila Seed Co, Kobe
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—105 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
125 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Surabaya
DEXTRIN—606 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
2,087 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
1,5-DIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE—12 dms, Karr Ellis Co, Rotterdam
DILLSEED OIL—2 cs, Calcutta
DOGWOOD BARK—150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE — 1 cs, American Roland Corp, London
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
2 dms, Givaudan Corp, Santos
FISHLIVER OIL—7 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—107,190 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
138,447 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
83,770 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
105,440 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
117,535 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
286,046 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL, OX—6 dms, Merck & Co, Santos
3 dms, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
5 dms, Armour & Co, Montevideo
3 bbls, International Packers Ltd, Santos
GARNETLAC—122 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
90 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
GERANIUM OIL—13 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
2 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
GINGER—58 bgs, A G Dunn, London
GLUE—220 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—400 dms, Marubeini Iida Co, Yokohama
220 dms, Bunge Corp, Kobe
80 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
260 dms, Mitsubshi International Corp, Yokohama
GRAPHITE—1,210 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GYPSUM—5,250 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
20,671 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
p-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID—20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
INDIGO—18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—10 bbls, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena
KARAYA GUM—30 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
174 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
809 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
107 bgs, Hanover Bank, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—10 bbls, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—90 dms, Rotterdam
LAVANDIN OIL—3 cks, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Marseille
LEMON OIL—1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Cochin
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
12 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cochin
42 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
14 dms, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
11 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LITHARGE—452 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—20 cs, Bernabo International Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—112 bgs, Bank of N Y, Antwerp
GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Valencia
551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Valencia
1,320 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—41 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—13 cs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
69 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
16 cs, Imco Trading Co, Singapore
MAGNESITE—3,300 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—50 cks, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
MANGROVE BARK—769 bgs, Beira
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—4 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—430 flks, Cadiz
METHYLNAPHTHALENE—8 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—110 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—1,700 bgs, Catania
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, American Union Transport, Gdynia
NICKEL CHLORIDE—— bbls, Intracontinental Export Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen
8 cks, Oil & Chemical Products, London
SULFATE—600 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kristiansand
20 bbls, Tar Reziduals Inc, Kristiansand
60 bbls, Ampiex Chemical Co, Kristiansand
p-NITRO-o-ANISIDINE—20 dms, Antwerp
p-NITROTOLUIDINE—11 dms, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—200 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
34 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
14 bgs, Wm E Martin, Rotterdam
91 bgs, A G Dunn, London
251 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—160 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, J H Schroder, Barcelona
51 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tarragona
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
78 dms, National City Bank, Seville
104 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
175 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
OPIUM—200 chts, Merck & Co, Calcutta
OPOPANAX GUM—32 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OREGANO—610 bgs, A Millner & Co, Piraeus
250 bgs, Moscahlades Bros, Piraeus
220 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
OSSEINE—152 bgs, Erba Corp, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
PALO SANTO OIL—34 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPAYA LEAVES—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—195 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—13 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
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PEATMOSS—750 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
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1,050 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
250 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmos Corp, Hamburg
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
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500 bls, J E Bernard Bremen
2,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
4,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, D & N Lumber Products Co, Gothenburg
PECTIN—32 kgs, Colyer Pectin Co, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—74 bgs, Wm E Martin, Abidjan
160 bgs, Eastern Bank Ltd, Cochin
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70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading So, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
350 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kuching
280 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
WHITE—105 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
PEPSIN—14 cs, Cudahy Lab, Copenhagen
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM COKE—111 bgs, Union Carbide International Co, Liverpool
CRUDE—126,796 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
108,825 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
258,386 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
113,908 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
125,577 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
PIMENTO—200 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
244 bgs, M J Golombeck, Vera Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE—4 kgs, Byron Chemical Co, London
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PITCH—7 dms, Union Carbide International Co, Liverpool
POLEO OIL—1 dm, Tangier
POLLACKLIVER OIL—65 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, London
50 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM OCTOMETAPHOSPHATE—130 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, Duff Chemical Co, Gothenburg
PERMANGANATE—48 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—300 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUMSEED HUSKS—122 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
244 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRITES—198 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—418 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,031 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,834 bgs, Buenos Aires
RED IRON OXIDE—425 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
700 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
50 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
RHUBARB ROOT—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
RICE STARCH—161 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
SAFROL—5 dms, J Berlage Co, Keelung
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—4 cs, Dumont Shipping Co, Genoa
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bradshaw Prueger & Co, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—180 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—30 cs, Behea Trading Co, Kobe
SHELLAC—20 bgs, Manfrose Corp, Bremen
100 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—2,300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
HYDROSULFITE—1,000 dms, Express Forwarding Co, Havre
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—50 dms, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, H Sundheimer, Rotterdam
400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—2,300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
TANNING EXTRACT—16 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
TETRAPROPYLENE BENZENE—1 dm, H A Gogarty, London
THYME LEAVES—63 bls, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—72 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—11 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
42 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
20 cs, Khorramshahr
580 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—276 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE—10 kgs, Harrison & Crosfield America, London
TURMERIC—60 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
UMBER—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA POWDER—18 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VIOLET BASE—5 dms, Kaufmann & Vinson, Genoa
VITAMINS—5 cs, Philips Export Co, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—1,688 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—572 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
1,132 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WHITING—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
896 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
1,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Davies Turner & Co, Genoa
65 dms, Antwerp
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 cs, F E Zuellig & Co, Manila
ZINC SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—14 dms, Lo Curto & Funk,

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—30 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—399 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, H P Roessiger, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—263 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
COPRA—4,480 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
185.60 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
784 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Castanas
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
1,200 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
800 long tons, American Trust Co, Cagayan de Oro
CREOSOTE OIL—1,464 tons, Bernuth Lembeke Co, Yokohama
EARTH COLORS—800 bgs, American Chemical Co, Bremen
EPSOM SALTS—600 bgs, Henry Sundheimer Co, Aalborg
FERROUS SULFATE—1,500 bgs, L M Butcher Co, Kobe
500 bgs, Benton Co, Kobe
NAPHTHALENE—200 cs, Westco Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—908 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—33 long tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Kuwait
5,255 gross tons, The Texas Co, Covenas
16,136 long tons, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver, B C
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
500 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—534 bgs, New York Hanseatic Corp, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,032 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
UREA—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
Liverpool

Philadelphia

CAMPHOR POWDER—30 cs, Bremen
CLAY—11 tons, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
200 cs, Papermakers Importing Co, Avonmouth
350 bgs, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—70 cs, R T French, Takoradi
200 cs, Kobe
FUEL OIL—133,912 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM—11,788 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
MOLASSES—899,087 gals, Instituto De Est Cubano, Antilla
1,234,100 gals, North American Trading Corp, Bufadero
816,044 gals, North American Trading Corp, Cienfuegos
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
990 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
3,795, bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—324,272 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
212,642 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
104,955 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
124,533 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
207,309 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
671,053 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
196,175 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
208,567 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
202,288 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Yokohama
RUTILE SAND—1,001 bgs, Chemical Bank, Brisbane
1,200 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Brisbane
3,279 bgs, Darby Co, Brisbane
4,972 bgs, Brisbane
SILICIC ACID—2,240 bgs, G L Cabot, Bremen
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
WATTLE EXTRACT—641 bgs, Durban
ZIRCON SAND—1,496 bgs, Ore Fraction Co, Brisbane
6,000 bgs, Titanium Manufacturing Co, Brisbane
1,098 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—75 dms, C M C Chemicals inc, Liverpool
BEEF EXTRACT—184 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—199 tons, M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
200 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—200 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—83 pkgs, Beton Co, Amsterdam
COCONUT OIL—349 tons, Manila
COPRA—130 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
89 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
89 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
KIESERITE, CALCINED—300 bgs, Matton & Co, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—20 bgs, Frank P Dow, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—200 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,504 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver
277,181 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
130,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
120,000 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
30,413 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
SODIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,170 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

Oil Importers' Reduction Plans Small: Flemming

Defense Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming stated last week that a final review of importers' intentions to bring oil into the United States during the third quarter indicate that they plan to reduce imports only by 33,000 barrels daily, instead of the 90,000 barrels daily requested by ODM.

The survey, which was based on reports of oil importers for the month of July, also reflected the fact that imports for the fourth quarter will continue at approximately the same level. This means that for the last six months of 1956, imports will be considerably in excess of the first six months instead of being 4 percent below that figure, as requested by the government.

"I would be less than frank if I did not say that this is a disappointing result," Mr. Flemming said in a letter to the importers. "In view of the importance of this matter, we felt that we would obtain a better overall response than we have received by appealing for action on an individual voluntary basis."

Mr. Flemming said that most of the importing companies had made adjustments in their importing schedules in line with ODM regulations, and that failure of the voluntary program rested with a few companies that did not go along.

He noted that a hearing is to be held in October on the pending petition of the independent producers for a mandatory cutback in imports and added that the "failure of a few companies to make the adjustments recommended cannot help but be an important factor in deciding how the petition should be handled."

National Safety Council

—Continued from page 7

discussions on October 25. The groups and discussion leaders are:—

Acids and Heavy Chemicals—C. A. Hebert, supervisor, safety and fire protection, Ethyl Corp., Baton Rouge, La.

Soaps and Detergents—(Leader to be announced).

Industrial Gases—H. F. Reinhard, manager, safety codes department, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Laboratories—Earl R. Wallace, safety engineer, Eastman Kodak Company.

Paints and Varnish—F. C. Gaugush, safety director, Sherwin-Williams Company, Chicago.

Explosives—E. J. Meyers, assistant manager, safety and fire protection division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Plastics—E. W. Graham, safety director, Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.

Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals—A. P. Osti, safety engineer, Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the mornings of October 24, 25 and 26 the American Society of Safety Engineers will sponsor sessions of general industrial interest. Among the topics to be discussed will be human engineering, materials handling, noise control, industrial health hazards, employee attitudes, safety standards, job placement and nuclear energy.

The 1956 exposition will consist of almost 200 exhibits of all types of accident prevention equipment. All exhibit space in the Conrad Hilton hotel will be filled with products, equipment and services relating to the promotion of safety, health, first aid, sanitation and general welfare.

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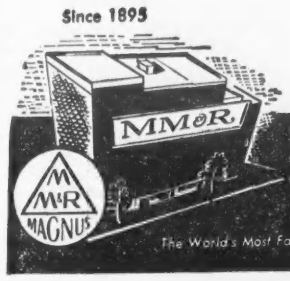

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The lax inter-seasonal period continued for this market last week dealers here reported, as material for the most part continued to move sluggishly. In some areas dealers reported a firming tendency as in the bois de rose market, while in others, such as citronella oil, they reported easing prices. On the whole, however, there were no drastic shifts. Quote movements were limited to an advance in Sandalwood (50c. per pound) and declines in Citronella and lemongrass. The shifts in citronella were 10c. per pound down for Formosan (Java-type) quality material and 2c. down for Ceylon quality. Lemongrass went down 15c. per pound following a previous 15c. decline a couple of weeks earlier. The citronella decline is attributed to the decline in shipping prices about a month ago, dealers here reported.

Bois de rose appeared to be finding some new strength in the new organization of its major source and sales markets. However, reorganizations have been attempted in the South American market before. Most dealers appear to be holding and waiting.

The citrus oils are beginning to show the first light cracks in the surface of what has been one of the strongest markets of the season. Lemon oil reflected this in the recent move by the organized California dealers to put a cheaper lemon oil on the market in competition with the going independent price.

Aromatic chemicals showed no sign of movement. Some of the bois de rose derivatives appeared to strengthen slightly on the heels of the source material stiffening, but otherwise there appeared to be no real activity.

The seeds and spices continued much as they had, with nutmeg and mace continuing in strength and black pepper showing a soft tone.

Price Trends

Advanced
Oil, sandalwood, 50c. per lb.

Reduced
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Formosan, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
138.41	138.38	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—Efforts to strengthen this market on the part of newly named dealers with heavy interests in the Brazilian and Peruvian markets have, according to local dealers, proven relatively successful to date. Though no heavy movement has been noted (though some local people have taken full advantage of the situation and made strong advances in their listings) yet, it is conceded that a controled situation over a period of time should result in better bargaining position on the part of holders. However, with the heavy excesses of material that were present throughout the market, there is little question that an unloading process will have to take place first. How this will come about, and what effect it will have on the market, remain to be seen.

Citronella—The recent dive in shipping prices out of source in this market has at last begun to make itself felt at spot levels. Formosan citronella oil last week went down to $1.35 per pound last week, a 10c. drop from the week previous and 30c. down from the week previous to that. Dealers here attribute the price break to the sudden $1 per pound decline in shipping prices out of Formosa. Prior to that, the market, though uneasy, had remained relatively stable. However, dealers here noted that the shipping price shift had itself been the result of growing pressures. In other words, the break had to appear somewhere in the market, one dealer noted. The extent of the decline will not be known immediately. However, softness should not vanish from this area for some little time. Ceylon material also has recently reflected this movement in the market. Current listings of 88c. per pound is 2c. less than previous quotes.

Lemon—This oil continued to show a market of some strength last week, dealers here reported, despite a waning of the seasonal period. Latest overt reflection of the turn the market has taken was noted in the recent action of the organized California fruit growers. A few weeks back they brought out a cheaper lemon oil in competition with the independent growers material now selling on spot at $4.50 per pound. The market, dealers here noted, has for the most part been a strong one throughout the seasonal period. Sales figures have not been computed yet but government authorities claim they are high and possibly have set a record.

Lemongrass — Native material took a dip of 15c. per pound last week, dealers here reported. The new listing is $1.85. The decline of the Indian material is obviously the result of the arrival on the scene of the new crop material. Earlier reports noted a particularly heavy crop this year. With the situation previously, not considered a particularly tight one in either supply or demand, it appeared apparent at the time of the first crop reports that a decline was in the wind. Though the market should not make any drastic moves downward, some further movement in the direction taken last week should be noted in the future.

Mace—This material, the same as nutmeg is reflecting the pinch of short stocks on spot and limited supplies from source areas. The cause, heavy cyclone and storm damage to plantations throughout both source areas last year, reportedly will have a hold on the market for the next three or four years. Present listings on spot rest around $8 per pound. Further advances are expected, dealers said, though whether at the rate of last year's source material climb, is a moot question.

Nutmeg—The oil of this material continued very strong on both spot and in the source markets, dealers here reported last week. The condition has been attributed to the conventional reasons of short supply on spot and stunted crops at source. Heavy cyclone and storm damage to both West and East Indian plantations last year did enough damage to put a crimp in supply for the next three or four years, some producers noted. Present listings for both materials run from $8 to $9.50 per pound, a climb of better than two dollars over listings that stood previous to the present situation.

Sandalwood — Movements toward strength reported in this market a few weeks back have at last solidified it into a firm area with prices advancing and stocks moving steadily. Latest listings have the quote on spot up to $13.50 per pound, a 50c. advance over the earlier listings. Dealers here said that the markets strength has a real basis and should continue for some time.

Aromatic Chemicals

Dealers here reported that citronelol and other citronella derivatives have taken on the softened tone assumed by the source market during the past weeks. Citronella oil, particularly Formosan grade, has declined in price directly as a result of slipping shipping prices. The soft tone is expected to continue for an indefinite period, dealers said. The other side of the market cycle was reflected in the bois de rose derivatives (linalool, linalyl acetate, etc.). The source market for this material, though not as yet firming, has shown signs of some strength through recent developments at source. A new syndicate has been appointed to take charge in Amazona and Peru. Dealers in many instances are holding material in anticipation of developments.

Cedryl Acetate—Production of this material during 1955 totaled 39,000 pounds according to the annual report by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales amounted to the entire year's production. In cash, this amounted to total annual sales of $90,000 at a per pound unit value of $2.31 per pound.

Citronellyl Acetate—Sales of this material according to the Tariff Commission totaled 7,000 pounds during 1955. This amassed a total sales price of $31,000 at a per pound unit value of $4.46 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—This material was reportedly very strong last week as imports appeared

Essential Oils

to lag behind those of the year previous. Continuation of this situation, dealers said, might lead to price shifts.

Clove—Dealers here reported a steadiness in this market with prices continuing at going levels and no competition noted from source. The condition has remained static for a number of weeks.

Pimento—This material was reportedly lightly stocked for this time of year. Though the condition is not acute in any sense of the term, any sudden rush of demand might make for particular tightness.

Paprika—Dealers here reported last week that only odd lots were available on spot and nothing had been heard from Spain concerning newcrop prices. Continuation of this situation would, of course, make for a tight market.

Poppy Seed—This material, according to dealers last week, was tightly held and very strong on the market. The situation is expected to have an extended stay.

Pepper—Montok white pepper, dealers here reported, remained in short supply and in fair demand yesterday, and importers advanced the spot price 1c. per pound to a 40c. listing. September shipment was reportedly quoted at 37c. per pound. There were no float offerings quoted.

Demand for black pepper, in spite of the strength shown in the white material, was lagging with a rather soft undertone. Malabar was held at 36c. for spot and 33c. for September shipment. Lampong on spot was also listed at 36c. with September shipment held at 31c. while Sarawak was quoted at 29c. for spot and 28½c. for September shipment.

Ungerer Chicago Office Opens

Ungerer & Co., New York, has expanded its Chicago office and warehouse facilities in order to accommodate the company's increased business in that area. The office will be located at 1415 Howard Street, in that city.

Jacob Manheimer Marks 80 Years in Essential Oils

Jacob Manheimer of J. Manheimer, New York, last week celebrated his eightieth anniversary in the essential oils business.

Now ninety-two years of age, Mr. Hanheimer has long been regarded as one of the elder statemen of the essential oils trade. He began his long career on September 6, 1876, with Leo Bernard & Co., New York essential oils house.

In 1897, Mr. Manheimer bought out the Bernard concern and, thereafter, the firm operated as J. Manheimer, New York. In 1945, Mr. Manheimer's two nephews, Paul and Edwin Manheimer, were admitted as partners in the company. The Manheimer firm handles a full line of essential oils and vanilla beans.

Jacob Manheimer has been treasurer of the Vanilla Bean Association for many years and is one of the founders of the Essential Oil Association.

Japanese Leaders Confer Here on Soybean Problems

A group of leaders of the Japanese soybean industry conferred last week with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson and other Department of Agriculture officials in connection with the department's program for developing and promoting markets for soybeans abroad in cooperation with the American Soybean Association.

Japan is this country's largest foreign market for soybeans, taking about 20 million bushels a year, chiefly for manufacture into food products. The Japanese visitors have been observing the production and marketing of US soybeans in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and other areas, to obtain first hand information on the growing, storage, shipping, and grading of the beans in this country.

Drug Man to Reserve Bank

C. V. Patterson, executive vice-president of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been named a director of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the unexpired portion of a term ending December 31, 1958.

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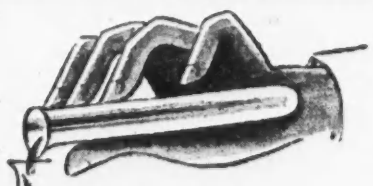

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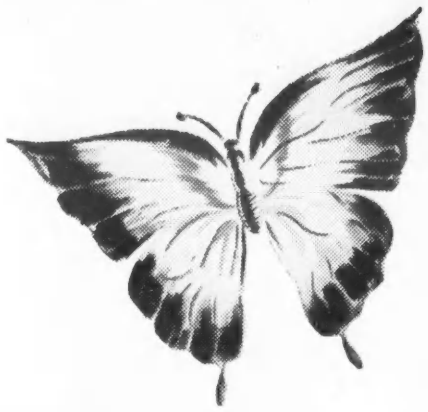

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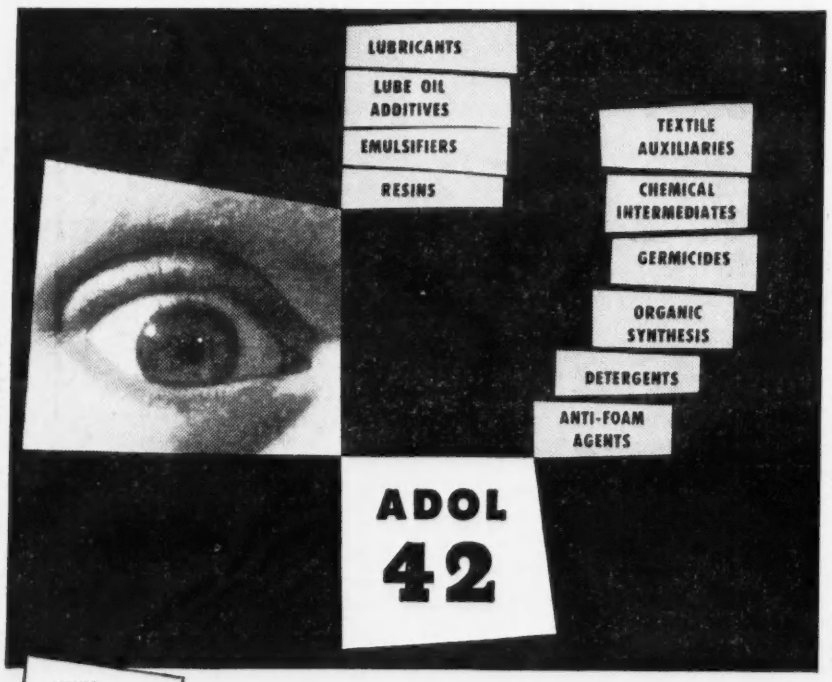

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was slow last week, reflecting the Labor Day and Jewish holidays. Soybean oil was irregular with beans, but closed higher. Crude cottonseed oil was unsettled but rallied and regained early decline. Demand for corn and peanut oils was spotty, with light sales noted at unchanged quotations. Crude coconut oil was quiet, but steadier and slightly higher for prompt shipment.

Improved demand for tallow and greases created a firmer tone in this market. Trading was reported fairly active, chiefly for domestic account, while export business lagged despite a good inquiry from abroad. Prices were fractionally higher. Lard also gained fractionally. Oleo oil was scarce and market was merely due to the lack of offerings.

Consuming interest in industrial oils was dull and featureless. Freer offers of Brazilian castor oil weakened quotations, which were off fractionally. Tung oil was inactive, but maintained at former quotations. Oiticica was quiet and nominal. Linseed oil was quotably unchanged, but could have been shaded for tankcar business. Interest in forward delivery continued slow, while withdrawals of oil against contracts were more active.

Scarcity of crude beeswax for shipment from African and South American sources continued to feature the vegetable wax market. Replacements were at least 1 cent per pound higher. Refined grades also were firmer and advanced in some quarters. While trading in carnauba wax was slow, the high cost of replacements from Brazil had a stabilizing effect on the local market. Bohemian montan wax was in limited supply and higher.

CCC has removed soybean and tung oil from its monthly sales list of commodities for September. All stocks of soybeans have been sold also tung oil except remnant lots and tank bottoms which are still available. Included for sale during September are flaxseed, peanuts and cotton linters.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Waxes, bees, crude, 1c. per lb.
Montan, Bohem., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed Meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed Meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton.
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 9, 1955
116.20	116.50	116.86	100.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were reported in steady demand for actual needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian oil unsettled and lower at 18c. to 18⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude oil shipments were firmer and raised to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12⅛c., tankcars, New York basis.

Corn— Crude was quiet and unchanged. Tankcars were sold at 12c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was held at 15.59c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Steady tone prevailed in the bleachable oil futures, despite the holidays last week. Trading was limited with prices backing and filling, and closing practically slightly higher for the week. Trade interests continued to take September against sales of later deliveries. Commission houses were on both sides. September tenders were limited and increased to 83 contracts. Export interest was moderate. Chile received offers for 12,000 tons of cottonseed or soybean oil, and contracts were expected to be booked shortly. Italy continued to show good inquiry for later delivery. Consuming demand was slow for cash oil. Refined salad was steady at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	83	14.19	13.88	14.10@14.15
Oct.	102	14.35	13.98	14.28S
Dec.	226	14.25	14.06	14.35@14.38
Mar.	57	14.58	14.20	14.42@14.45
May	92	14.57	14.23	14.52@14.55
July	37	14.59	14.21	14.49@14.52
Sept. (1957)	9	14.25	14.13	14.34@14.40

Total sales, 606 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil closed firmer. Bids were raised to 12c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, Valley, and Waco after sales at ⅛c. less.

Private estimates on the cotton crop ranged from 12,450,000 to 12,800,000 bales at the end of August, compared with the government estimate of 13,552,000 bales, August 1. Cotton crop prospects were cut sharply due to drought conditions in the western portions of the belt and high temtures and lack of rain in the central portion.

Linseed—Activity in this market was confined to good demand for delivery against former contracts. New business was slow. Raw oil was unchanged at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September-June delivery, with intimations that 12½c. could be done for sizable quantities.

Flaxseed—Seed offerings light market steady and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Bids on cash flaxseed were unchanged at $3.25 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Scattered showers delayed harvesting operations in North Dakota and booking activity was restricted. Additional limiting factor was that current price is slightly below support level, producers having a tendency to store rather than ship their flaxseed. Damp weather during harvest caused traders to watch for increased shipments if the moisture content would be to great for storage. Harvesting in Minnesota and South Dakota was virtually complete. Trade noted with interest the Canadian government report which indicated a crop of 37,299,000 bushels, compared with 21,200,000 last year. There was no export interest at Minneapolis. Offerings in the spot cash market totaled only 17 cars and 10,000 bushels in oddlots. To-arrive bookings amounted to 66 cars and 119,700 bushels. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts amounted to 1,078 cars, against 941 a year ago. Shipments totaled 86 cars, compared with 101 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Past week	1,940,400	1,646,750	154,800
Since Sept. 1	1,940,400	1,646,750	154,800

Oiticica—Buying interest lagged. Tankcars were nominal at 14¾c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 16¼ to 16¾c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was reported confined to small lots for fill-in needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Spanish oil ranged from $3.45 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, depending upon quality and quantity. Argentine oil was quoted at $3.35 to $3.30 per gallon, same basis.

Palm—Demand was reported slow. Clarified was unchanged at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity, spot and 12⅜c., tankcars.

Peanut—Crude was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was unchanged and steady at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government last week sold peanuts to make 8 tankcars of oil.

Rapeseed—Available stocks on spot continued scarce and market was merely nominal at 22½c. to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—While trading was light, the market was firmer and advanced fractionally. Crude was sold at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, September and 11¼c. bid. October-December with ⅛c. more asked. Refined salad was maintained at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Margins on soybeans future were reduced 5 cents per bushel by the Chicago Board of Trade effective September 10. Initial margins on speculative trades will be 15 cents per bushel and requirements

Oils, Fats and Waxes

on hedgings and spreading transactions as well as maintenance will be cut to 10 cents per bushel.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	1	11.16	11.14	11.28@11.33
May	1	11.14	11.14	11.32@11.36

Total sales, 2 contracts.

Tung—Trading was inactive, but prices were without change and steady. Tankcars were quoted at 23½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 25c. per pound, carlots and to 26c. for lesser quantities. CCC in its monthly sales list for September was offering remnant lots and tank bottoms of tung oil. Good quality oil was disposed of last month.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was reported steady for shipment at about $155 per ton, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	.....	2,134,000
Corresponding week, 1955	450,300	.....
Total this year	32,742,250	55,853,000
Corresponding period, 1955	58,843,415	55,384,000

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Copra—Market was quiet, but steady. Prompt shipment was held at $155.00 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firmness in tallow stiffened this market and quotations were slightly higher. Trading was moderate chiefly for domestic delivery. Export inquiry was reported fair with trading spotty. Choice white all hog was quoted at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow grease, 6⅜c. to 6½c., as to acid.

Lard—This market was stronger and advanced fractionally. Cash lard was higher at 11.50c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Stocks were scarcer and market was entirely nominal. Buying interest was fairly active, but scarcity of offers restricted trading. Extra was merely nominal at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to seller. Oleo stearine was inactive and ranged from 11c. to 11½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tallow—Strong tone featured this market. Trading was fairly active for domestic needs. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars delivered and reported higher at outside points. Extra was maintained at 6⅞c.; special, 6⅝c. and No. 1, 6⅜c., same basis. Export business was light and spotty. Fancy was firm at 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. with bids at ⅛c. less reported refused.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Sept.	2	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.50
Oct.	8	7.37	7.15	7.40@7.52
Mar.	5	7.66	7.43	7.71@7.75
July	1	7.55	7.55	7.74@8.00

(Switches 5 March to 5 May; 5 July to 5 May).
Total sales, 16 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was reported slow. Offers for shipment were more or less nominal at 11½c. per pound, drums, exdock, prompt shipment. Oil on spot was quoted at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude remained steady, despite quiet trading. Tankcars were held at 8¾c. per pound, works, against bids of

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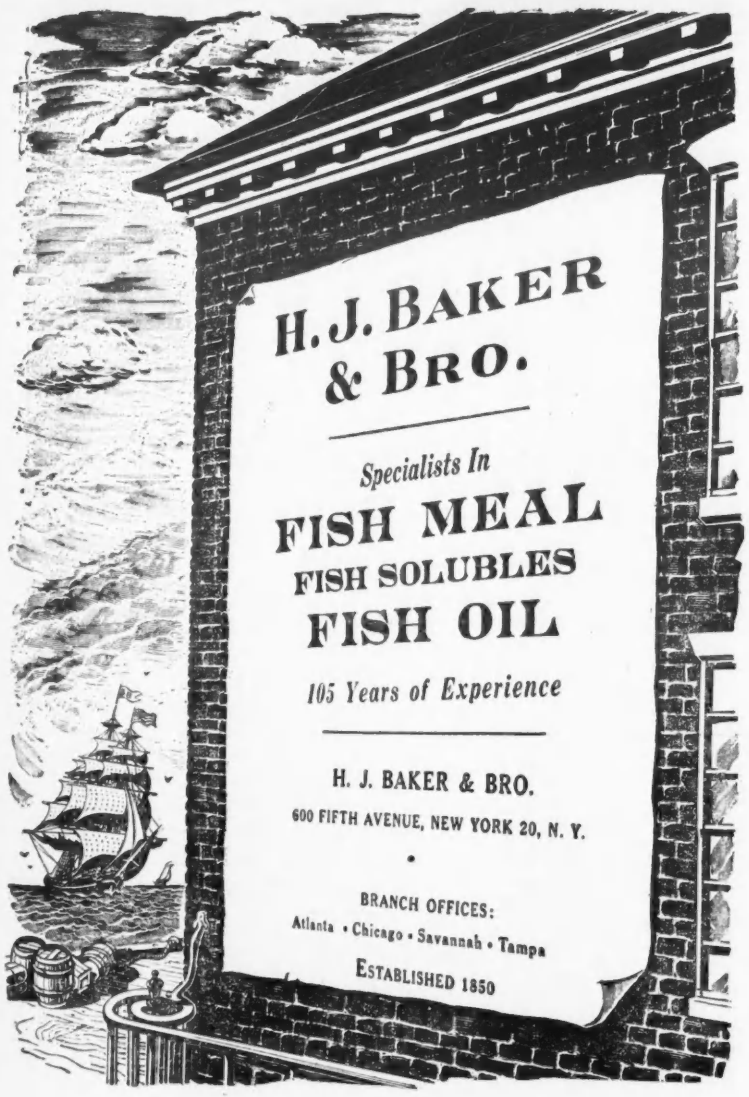

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

¼c. less. Export interest was moderate. Fishing was reported poor to fair depending upon location. Refined grades were in fair demand for fill-in requirements. Tankcar business could have shaded asking prices. Light pressed oil was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The market held steady even though production is picking up considerably. Most of the mills have sold a few weeks ahead and have not yet accumulated any large supplies. Exporters showed some interest but very little has been booked for export thus far. Prices were steady for 41 percent old process meal at $53 per ton Memphis; $55 Alabama and Georgia and $56 Carolina mill points for September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Increased offers of new crop meal weakened market. Prices off $1 to $1.50 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Nearby linseed meal prices declined $1 to $1.50 as crushers began operations with new-crop flaxseed. There were no surplus supplies for prompt shipment, but demand was only fair. Quotations on deferred shipments were about steady. Shipping directions against old contracts came in at an excellent pace. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $54 for shipments before the week of September 17; balance of September through December was at $53.50. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was $63.50 for September; $62.50 for October and $61.50 for November/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	8,820,000	16,620,000
Since Sept. 1	8,820,000	16,620,000

Soybean Meal—Trading continued mostly for near-by shipment although a few buyers covered parts of their requirements for new crop production at present prices. Most buyers prefer to wait developments of the new crop during the coming month. Meal 44 percent was quoted at $48 to $49 per ton, Decatur, September; $47.50, October, November, December and $48.50 October-September. 44 percent Southeastern meal was offered at $54.50 per ton Memphis for September shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude continued scarce and firmer. Offers for shipment from primary sources continued scarce and were advanced 1c. per pound for Brazilian, Chilean and Central American. African also was strong and unchanged. Buying interest was quite active for prompt shipment with most offers confined to futures. African and Central American crude quoted at 68c. to 69c. per pound for shipment; Brazilian and Chilean, 70c. to 72c., same basis.

Candelilla—This market was unchanged and firm. Trading was spotty. Light stocks on spot were well held. Crude ranged from 72c. to 73c. per pound, and refined, 76c. to 77c., spot as to quantity.

Carnauba—While consuming demand was limited, the market tone remained steady at prevailing quotations, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Replacements were maintained at current high prices, with offers of new crop still limited and not expected to increase until late October or early November. No. 3 Ceara crude was held at 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba at 1c. higher. No. 1 Ceara yellow was quoted at $1.42 to $1.44 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.44 to $1.46, spot according to quantity.

Montan—Trading was reported light and spotty. Bohemian was firmer and quoted at 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot according to seller and quantity. Domestic refined was unchanged and firm, with intimations of a price advance shortly due to increased labor costs.

Tungsten Buying Program Is Reinstated by GSA

Formal reinstatement of the tungsten purchase program in line with legislation enacted by congress during the closing days of last session, was announced by General Services Administration in a regulation published in the *Federal Register* September 6.

Purchases will be made of tungsten concentrates of domestic origin for the period from July 19, 1956, to December 31, 1958, at a base price of $53 per short-ton unit of contained tungsten trioxide.

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Unit Activties Shifted to W. Va.

Commercial development activities of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division have been moved from New York to the division's largest plant at South Charleston, W. Va.

Franklin Farley, division president, has announced that the consolidated commercial development and research group is now operating at South Charleston under the direction of William B. Rose, former development manager and now manager of research and development.

Robert R. Dean, former manager of market research, becomes director of the market section of FMC's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali research and development, handling market research and market development responsibilities. Mr. Dean is chairman of the Chemical Market Research Association's statistical committee and a member of the Commercial Chemical Development Association's publication committee. He joined Westvaco in 1953.

Dr. Charles H. Braithwaite has been named laboratory section director of FMC's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali research and development department. He joined Westvaco in 1951, having previously been with Westinghouse Electric Corporation and with Shell Oil Company.

Al G. Draeger becomes director of the engineering section of FMC's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali research and development department. He was with Victor Chemical Works before joining Westvaco in 1946.

Albert Anson, jr., has been named manager of the consolidated laboratory services for FMC's Westvaco Chlor-Alkali research and development department. Mr. Anson was with Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company before joining Westvaco in 1940.

Staley Expands Refined Oil Department, Promotes Three

In an expansion of its refined oil sales department, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has promoted three men.

Russell Bentley, who has been district manager in charge of oil sales in San Francisco, is being sent to New York. Mr. Bentley, who previously was in the office in Decatur, in his New York post will be in charge of refined oil sales for the entire metropolitan area.

Replacing Mr. Bentley in San Francisco is Robert D. Stain, who is being promoted from a position in the oil sales office in Decatur. As district manager in San Francisco, he will have a territory which includes the west coast and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sam D. Roller, who has been senior clerk in Staley's crude oil sales department, takes over Mr. Stain's former position.

Work Moves N.Y. Office

Lincoln T. Work, consulting engineer, has moved his New York office to 36 west 44th street in that city. He will be located with P. E. Landolt and Ralph Macy at the new address.

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Coatings Materials

Coatings materials began to recover slowly following affects of the July and August slowdown, combined with the spot effect of the Labor Day weekend. It looked like relatively smooth sailing for most items during the next two months. Producers anticipated a sharp pickup in demand from both the paint trade and industrial users. Aluminum paste and powder were higher following September 1 price advances. Other pigments were expected to hold without change for the balance of the year.

There were a few trouble spots in the market. Plasticizers were in the midst of a price battle brought about by a large number of producers keenly competing for existing markets.

Dioctyl phthalate was subject to shading, as were a number of other materials. Plasticizer makers felt a further squeeze on profits with the advance in phthalic anhydride.

Polyvinyl acetate emulsions continued to enjoy great popularity as paint vehicles among the synthetic resins. Alkyds sold in good volume, and remained competitive, owing to the large number of makers. Phthalic anhydride increases gave another wrench on the cost-price vise last week.

Phenolic resins were still unchanged in price despite increases last July in phenol, and consequent increases in hydroxylated butylphenol and other alkyl-substituted phenols used in manufacture of varnish resins.

The market for natural resins was quiet. A short burst of activity fairly well cleaned up stocks of copal Pontianak chips, and caused a spot increase in price. New material, due in shortly, is expected to restore balance to the supply position.

Argentine casein weakened due to lack of buying interest and good weather in that country, which augured a favorable new crop position.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Pontianak chips, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 3 dust., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 8, 1955
100.14	100.14	100.13	97.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Prices were stable following the September 1 advance. Standard paste was quoted at 68c. per pound, for extra-fine, and 48c. per pound, standard, f.o.b. works, extras added.

Powder was listed at 78½c. per pound for standard grade and $1.09 per pound, extra-fine, f.o.b. works, same basis, extras added.

Black, Acetylene — Quotations held without change. Demand was moderately active for conductive coatings. Battery inquiry was expected to pick up due to coming of the winter months.

Black, Carbon — Rubber industry demand was showing improved demand, as suppliers of products to the automotive industry prepared for a fourth quarter upswing in new car production.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for July, 1956, with figures for June, 1956, and July, 1955, reported for comparison:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
July, 1956	120,390	30,120	150,510
June, 1956	122,462	29,011	151,473
July, 1955	120,050	30,466	150,516

Shipments

July, 1956	97,807	28,661	126,468
June, 1956	97,510	29,609	127,119
July, 1955	110,731	33,228	143,959

Stocks

July, 1956	226,336	92,958	319,294
June, 1956	203,753	91,499	295,252
July, 1955	117,252	129,294	246,546

Exports

July, 1956	*	*	*
June, 1956	22,922	14,662	37,584
July, 1955	20,413	15,252	35,665

* Not available.

Cadmium Colors — Cadmium selenide lithopones were still on the tight side owing to the severe selenium metal shortage which has persisted for several years. No improvement in supply was anticipated for the near future.

Chrome Colors — The holiday weekend cut into business patterns, so that only spotty inquiry was noted. Demand from now on through October was expected to pick up substantially, both for paint trade and industrial sales.

Earth Colors—Natural iron oxides were in plentiful supply, and available for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. Industrial demand was moderately active.

Lead Pigments — Quotations were firm and unchanged, based on the stable position occupied by lead metal. Demand for red lead for industrial finishes was moderately active. Lead carbonate sales were slow, but were expected to pick up within the next few weeks.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—The automotive industry was expected to be a key factor in consumption in the fourth quarter. Other industrial uses were also expected to revive following the summer slump and the Labor Day weekend.

Titanium Dioxide — Demand was about normal. Inquiry has been seasonally slow during July and August. Producers indicated that business should pick up during September and October.

While it was conceded that November and December are generally slow months in coatings materials sales, it was pointed out that two years ago, the last two months of the year were unusually active.

Current supplies were adequate for the market. Manufacturers felt that unless there was a highly unusual pickup in inquiry, stocks would be in good balance for the remainder of the year.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Paint trade sales were expected to bolster this market, which has sagged during July and August. The mounting cost-price squeeze on alkyds was given impetus last week by a price increase of 1c. per pound for phthalic anhydride.

Phenolics—Increases in prices for basic raw materials such as phenol and bisphenol which took place some months ago have not as yet been passed on to customers in the form of higher quotations on phenolic resins. Demand was running slightly above previous levels.

Polyethylene—This resin has moved up to the No. 2 spot in volume, owing to a tremendous increase in interest for a number of applications.

One of the brightest fields for this material has been in packaging. Extruded products which require a large amount of the resin have also been gaining in popularity. At the present time, there was enough material available to fill prompt needs.

Polystyrene — This material continued popular for a number of industrial applications, particularly where a fast-drying water-resistant film is required.

Popularity as a latex for use in household interior paints has been dampened by brushability problems due to quick-drying tendencies. Since quick drying is not a primary factor in these paints, other latexes have been used to better effect.

Polyvinyl Acetate — Emulsions of this resin have shown greatly increased usage over the past two years. Demand for use both in interior and exterior paints has grown by leaps and bounds.

It was pointed out, however, that producers are trying to be cautious about advising proper usage, and that it will take a good many test panels to determine what these latexes will and won't do.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—This market was in a better position than that for most of the phthalates. While there was some evidence of shading in scattered instances, scheduled listings generally held steady.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—The market position for this plasticizer was little changed from the previous week. It was believed that nearly all producers were selling material at 2½c. per pound below

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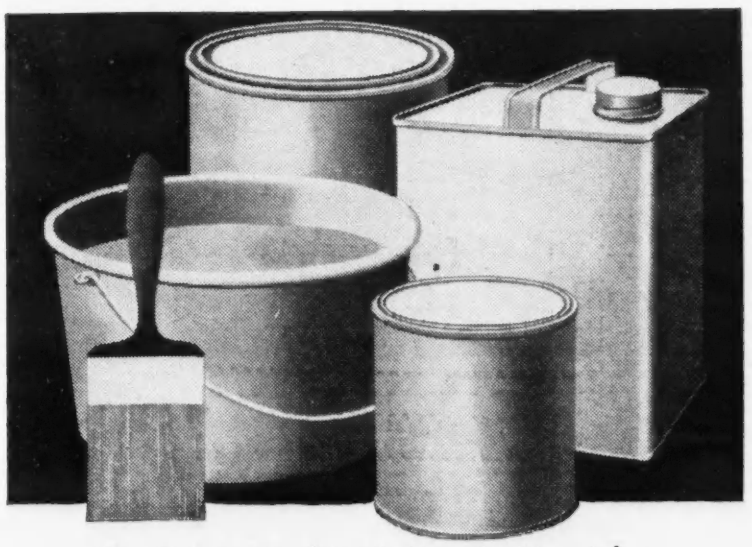

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Coatings Materials

the official list price, in order to meet competition.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Keen competition has been the bane of this market for some time. The ever-increasing number of producers has caused shading in many quarters.

Problems of competition were worsened by a 1c. per pound advance in phthalic anhydride.

Trade reports indicated that practically the whole of the industry was offering DOP at prices ranging to 2½c. per pound beneath official listings.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug.31	Mon.‡ Sep. 3	Tues. Sep. 4	Wed. Sep. 5	Thur. Sep. 6
Drums—					
WG	$8.17§	...	...	$8.43	...
WW	...	...	$8.43	8.53	...
Bags—					
N	...	...	...	...	$7.93

Tankcars (for week ended Aug. 31)—
M or better, $7.65, 9.21*

Sales, USDA
5.20* ... 5.86* 6.84* 5.70*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5525	...	...	...	.53
Sales	4,000¶	...	...	...	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Holiday.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum — Demand was very active for Pontianak chips last week, and consumers bought until stocks were depleted. New material, expected in a short time, will return supplies to normal. Chips were lifted 1c. per pound, quoted at 26c. per pound, bags, spot. Other copals were only moderately active, with prices about steady.

Dammar Gum — Demand for No. 3 Singapore dust was sluggish, and that market declined ½c. per pound, quoted at 16c. to 17c. per pound, bags, spot, as to quantity. Other dammars held without change in relatively quiet trading which showed some improvement following the holidays. Batavia A/E and No. 3 Singapore were unavailable.

Shellac—Trading was quiet, and confined to actual needs. Prices for bleached and orange shellacs held unchanged and steady. There was not too much lemon No. 1 around, but this position was balanced by lack of buying interest.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The Argentine market was further depressed by good weather and prospects of a good new crop year in the face of lack of interest in the United States, combined with the end of buying from Europe.

Lactic was off to 22c. to 23c. per pound for shipment. New Zealand was slightly lower, and the shipment price equaled the current spot listing of 24c. to 25c. per pound, duty paid.

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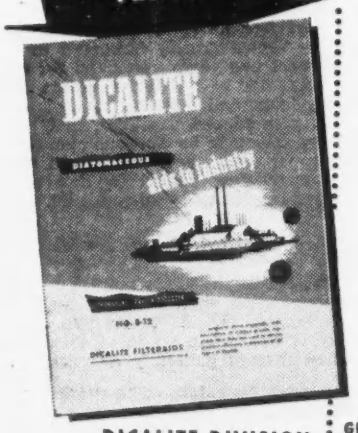

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Austrian Chemicals Gain in World Mart

—Continued from page 5

firm; the Donauchemie A. G. plant at Liesing, which manufactures sulfuric acid, and several producers of paints and lacquers.

The Austrian chemical production index rose from 240.0 in 1954 to 265.6 in 1955 (1937 equals 100), according to the Austrian Institute for Economic Research. The 1954 index had jumped 16.7 percent over that in 1953.

Gross value of chemical production was reported by the Central Statistical Office at 6.2 billion schillings, 26.5 percent above the 1954 figure.

Operations of the former Soviet-controlled firms are not included in these figures, nor does any of the other data in the BDSA analysis take them into account.

Production Increases Noted

Data available to the agency indicated increased output of magnesium sulfate, caustic soda (estimated at a record figure of 45,000 tons), crude and refined naphthalene, pesticides and hydrogen peroxide.

Since the completion of its zinc electrolytic plant, Bleidberger Bergwerksunion, Gailits, has boosted its production of chemicals, especially zinc sulfate.

The fertilizer industry is of major importance to the Austrian economy. The Austrian Nitrogen Works in Linz, the country's most important chemical enterprise, has begun construction of a new urea plant which will have an annual capacity of 10,000 metric tons.

The company is also increasing capacity for ammonium sulfate from 100,000 to 180,000 tons. These projects are slated for completion this year and most of the additional output will be exported. The concern is also constructing a major installation to produce mixed fertilizers, to go into operation next year.

Austrian production of superphosphate last year totaled 50,576 metric tons. On the basis of the first three quarters of 1955, the year's output was expected to go much higher, but stiff competition from Italian imports compelled a sharp cutback in Austrian production during October-December.

Sulfuric Acid Output Unaffected

The slash in superphosphate operations did not affect sulfuric acid production, however, as the market readily absorbed additional supplies of this product. Austrian Nitrogen Works plans to increase the annual capacity of its sulfuric acid plant from 60,000 tons to 100,000 tons, and Steirische Chemis A. G. has begun construction of a small contact plant to use sulfur wastes.

The Austrian plastics industry has grown rapidly, BDSA reported, adding that total production of plastics materials runs around 3,000-4,000 metric tons annually. This means an output of 9,000 to 10,000 tons of plastic products annually, with an estimated value of 250-260 million schillings.

Several firms have plans to make polyethylene, but the necessary license pacts have not yet been signed, BDSA said. One producer has upped its output of polyvinyl chloride to 2,100 tons and plans to extend capacity for this material. It also has polyvinyl acetate operations slated for this year.

Austria covers about 75 percent of its requirements of pharmaceuticals. Output was 14 percent higher in 1955 than in 1954 and the value of production of antibiotics rose more than 30 percent.

Soybeans and Tung Oil Off Sale List of CCC

Soybeans and tung oil were removed from the list of products available for sale from the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation by the Department of Agriculture last week.

In its monthly announcement of commodity holdings for sale to commercial buyers, the department explained that all CCC stocks of soybeans have now been sold and only remnant lots of tank bottoms of tung oil are still available.

Still available for purchase from the agency are such commodities as nonfat dry milk, peanuts, flaxseed, grain sorghums, gum rosin, and gum turpentine.

Data Offered

A four-page bulletin, **"Organic Complexes of Molybdenum,"** summarizing available information on the formation, formula, chemical properties and uses of organic complexes and organometallic compounds of molybdenum has been published by Climax Molybdenum Company. The bulletin lists over thirty polybasic organic acids and polyhydroxyl compounds which form complexes with molybdate salts or oxides. Copies of the publication, designated Cbd-9, are available from Climax Molybdenum, Department L, 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36.

Mellon Institute of Industrial Research is offering free upon request two new publications—**"Exchange of Hydrogen Between Isobutane and a Deuterated Cracking Catalyst,"** by R. G. Haldeman and P. H. Emmett, and **"A Study of the Water Content of a Silica-Alumina Catalyst and Its Component Oxides,"** by the same authors. Requests for these publications should be addressed to Mellon Institute at 4400 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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James Kerrigan of Merck Is Dead at 62

—Continued from page 4

this post to become chairman of the executive committee.

In Mr. Kerrigan's forty-nine years with Merck, company sales increased from $2,330,046 in 1907 to $157,900,000 in 1955, and its total employees from 300 to 10,000.

Extremely active in drug industry affairs, Mr. Kerrigan was a director of Health Information Foundation and a member of its executive, operating and finance committees. He was also active in the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

Mr. Kerrigan also played key roles in such organizations as the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, the American Drug Manufacturers Association, National Vitamin Foundation, National Fund for Medical Education and the World Medical Association.

In 1951 he started the Merck Board of Directors' Scientific Awards, a program for honoring company research scientists by bestowing grants in their names to colleges and universities of their choice.

Service During World War II

During World War II Mr. Kerrigan served as chairman of the subcommittee on medicinal chemicals of the government Munitions Board's chemical industry advisory committee.

Early in the war years he was asked to be responsible for stockpiling stores of opium. He reseived a certificate from the War Production Board for his help in the production of penicillin.

In 1951 he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the National University of Ireland, where he was born. In the same year he was named a Knight of Malta, one of the highest Catholic honors, and in 1955, a Knight of the Holy Sepulcher.

Mr. Kerrigan was chosen in 1952 to receive one of the Horatio Alger Awards given annually to persons who have rise to prominence from humble beginnings.

William J. Palmer

William J. Palmer, vice-president in charge of manufacturing of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, died September 6 in that city.

Mr. Palmer went into the copper and brass manufacturing business at the age of fourteen when he was employed by Rome Brass & Copper Company, Rome, N. Y. In time he became production manager of the Rome division of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., and then joined Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, Conn., and Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Company.

In 1937 he was employed by Phelps Dodge and soon became works manager of the Bayway division in Elizabeth, N. J. In 1952 he was named vice-president of Copper Products Corporation in charge of manufacturing. Copper Products is the fabricating subsidiary of Phelps Dodge.

Mr. Palmer, while with Revere, developed the first continuous copper sheet-rolling mill and a method for the automatic cutting of cartridge-shell bands. He is also credited with other manufacturing improvements.

Frank Homer Bell, southern sales representative and field export sales manager of Philadelphia Quartz Company, died August 30 in Atlanta, Ga. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Bell joined Philadelphia Quartz in 1923 and became southern representative in 1934.

Richard C. Dowell, manager of the Johnson & Johnson Company baby-products plant at Cranford, N. J., died in West field, N. J., on September 3. He was forty-three years old. Mr. Dowell had been with Johnson & Johnson for twenty years.

Attorney General

—Continued from page 3

congress, Mr. Brownell said that he was convinced that congress was concerned primarily with possible anticompetitive effects of the regulatory mechanism used by the states rather than have the Attorney General sit in judgment upon the motives and ends sought to be attained by the state bodies.

"Accordingly, it would appear that the statutory requirement for reports calls for an inquiry into the practices and organization of the oil production industry," he said. "That inquiry must ascertain whether price-fixing or monopolistic practices have grown around the production limitations adopted for conservation purposes, regardless of whether or not such practices involve a violation of present law, or are an intended or an accidental result of the regulatory system. Only on the basis of such an inquiry can an informed conclusion be made as to the competitive effect of the pattern of regulatory action."

He concluded:—

" . . . it should be expressly noted that neither this summary in itself nor the examination of the published materials from which it is drawn, provides an adequate basis from which the conclusions required by statute can be drawn. Consequently, while this report is intended to provide an historical background and proper perspective of the relevant parts of the machinery for petroleum conservation, it does not draw any conclusions as to the competitive results of that machinery. Any such conclusions necessitate a more comprehensive basis of information. This can only be derived from direct investigation as future budgetary conditions permit."

Cyanamid Sends Pierce To Post in Washington

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has named Dr. Elliot S. Pierce as its technical representative in Washington to succeed Dr. Paul F. Hopper, who has been manager of consumer product development in the fine chemical division, it was reported last week.

Dr. Pierce has been with the company since 1951 in its New York office.

Outstanding Equipment Selections In Each FMC Category

These offerings are representative of more than 5000 units in our New York stock, ready for immediate shipment.

Filter Presses

Shriver 24" in Stainless; 21 chambers; 4 eye.
Shriver 36" Steam Jacketed; C. I. 29 chambers.
Shriver 42" Cast Iron; closed delivery.

Reactors

Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jkdt. Agitated up to 1,000 gal.
Blaw Knox Stainless; Jktd./Agtd.; ? x 7'6".
Stainless 5,000 Gal. 10' x 9'6"; agitated 40 HP.

Hydraulic Presses

600 ton Hydraulic Press: 22 Heated Platens, 26" x 38".
(2) 300 ton Presses; 11 Heated Platens, 40" x 40".
(2) 125 ton Presses; Heated Platens, 20" x 20".
35 ton Hydraulic Press; Heated Platens, 15" x 15".
Dennison 4 ton Hydraulic Press; Thermo controls.
French Oil Curb-Cage Press; 450 ton; 24" x 36".

Heavy Duty Mixers

Baker Perkins, Size 18; 300 gal. working capacity; Hydr. Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Size 17; 200 gal. working capacity; Power Tilt.
W. & P. Type, Size 15; 100 gal. working capacity; Screw Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Type 316 S/S Cascade Mixer; 625 gal. Charge; Cont.
W. & P. Type Lab., Size 6½" x 5¼" x 5¼"; double Sigma Arms.

Evaporators

Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL; 430 sq. ft.; Calandria
Swenson Multiple Effect; 3000 to 5000 sq. ft. per effect; Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10'.

Special Tanks-Vessels

Smith 20,000 Gal. Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'.
Horizontal Steel Lithcoted Tank; 3,500 Gal. 6' x 15'6".
Stainless Hor. Oval Tank (Milk Truck Type) 3,500 Gal. 21' long.

Ball & Pebble Mills

Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54" x 42" motorized.
International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lnd. Pebble Mills 50 HP.

Vacuum Chamber Dryers

Devine No. 23; Double Door; 59" x 78"; 13 shelves; 356 sq. ft. with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
F. J. Stokes No. 128 B; 24" x 24", complete with Receiver, Pump, etc.

Rotary Vacuum Filters

Oliver Salt Type; stainless lined; 6' x 6'.
Oliver Dorrco; nickel contacts; 6' x 3'.
Bird Young Rotary, 4' x 4'; stainless screens.

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5—Pfaudler Model RM 1000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 50# internal, 90# jacket pressure.

1—30,000 gal. rubber lined Storage Tank 10'6" dia. x 45' long, ½" shell, dished heads.

1—1,650,000 gallon steel storage tank 100' dia. x 28'2" high.

1—Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 16' high, 316 S.S. single effect Evaporator 375 sq. ft. Calandria.

1—Tolhurst 48" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/3.75 HP, 720/360 rpm XP motor.

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/7½ HP, 1200/600 rpm motor.

2—Bird 18" x 28" solid bowl, Continuous Centrifuges 316 S.S. with 15 HP motors.

2—Sperry 30" x 30" P&F Filter Presses, Heresite coated, closed delivery, 30 chambers with hydraulic closures.

3—Durimet 2" Centrifugal Pumps 5 HP motors.

1—Chlorimet 3" x 2" Centrifugal Pump 10 HP motor.

5—Olivite 2" Centrifugal Pumps, 5 HP motors.

12—Duriron 2" and 3" Centrifugal Pumps with 5, 7½, and 10 HP motors.

1—Duriron 5" x 4" Centrifugal Pump with 10 HP motor.

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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 11' x 6" x 36', 7'5" x 20', 5'2" x 20'.
3—Hersey 4' x 30', 3' x 20', 18" x 12', 304 S.S. Rotary Dryers.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal. 316 S.S. double arm Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 150 gal. double arm, jacketed, double arm Mixer.
2—Robinson 304 S.S. jacketed Powder Mixers 4' x 7'6".
3—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH. #1SH, Bantam.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24" x 20", 20" x 12", 15" x 18" NEW.
2—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators C-27, C-20, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 24" x 38", 304 S.S. Continuous, Solid Bowl Centrifuge.
2—Bird 40" Suspended type Centrifugals 347 S.S., perforated baskets, TEFC motors.
3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10' dia. x 16' long, ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Horizontal Steel Storage Tanks 10'x40', 10'x30', 8'6"x25', 8'6"x20'.
10—Kellogg Heat Exchangers, Admiralty tubes, 2700, 2200, 1800, sq.ft.
6—Kellogg Steel Heat Exchangers 1500, 800 and 500 sq.ft.
3—Struthers-Wells 536 and 322 sq.ft., 304 S.S. Heat Exchangers.
1—Oliver 3' x 4' Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter, 304 S.S.
1—Feinc 5' x 3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String Filter.
1—Niagara #230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq.ft., 304 S.S.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H-7, H-6, L-5, L-4, #4, #2, MD-671, AL-572.
3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.

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1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, with Sirocco Blowers, controls, etc. Installed in Camden, N. J.

1—Buflovac Double Effect Evapora-

WASTE DISPOSAL PLANT
Built 1951—Unused

Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' Face Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat; with Nash H-6 Vacuum Pump.

34,000 gal. Lead Lined Steel Reaction Tank with Agitator.

Acid Tank, Slurry Tank, Feed Tank, Slurry Pump, Sludge Pump, Acid Pump, Interconnecting Piping, etc.

LIQUIDATING
AT CLOSED PLANTS

IN AMARILLO, TEXAS

1—6500 KW Turbo Generator 4150 V.

1—Westinghouse Surface Condenser, 12,000 sq. ft., with Ing-Rand Circulating Pump, 10,000 GPM.

1—Ing Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM; 720' head with 75 HP motor.

1—Ing. Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM—720' head, 75 HP turbine.

1—P & H 35 ton Overhead Crane, 40' span.

1—Sharples Oil Purifier.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, size #27, 17 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, size #23, 13 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

2—Pebble Mills, Porox lined: 37" x 48"; 38" x 42".

1—Jeffrey 36 x 42 Hammer Mill.

AT CARIBOU, ME.

8—42,000 gal. Vertical Steel Tanks, 19' dia. x 20' high, welded.

1—5000 gal. Pressure or Vacuum Cooker with agitator, 6'6" D x 20' L.

3—Vertical Steel Pressure Cookers, 2500 gal.

1—Continuous Mash or Starch Cooker, 8" dia. pipe, 8 passes, 40' long.

1—All steel Heat Exchanger, 9 sections, total 3950 sq. ft., 2" tubes.

WELDED STEEL TANKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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25—7780 gal. Vertical, 11' D.
9—4725 gal. Horizontal, 9'2" D.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

3—23,000 gal. Horizontal, 11' D.

AT READING, PA.

7—4650 gal. Horizontal, 9'6" D.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

12—9000 gal. Vertical, 11' dia.
2—14,000 gal. Horizontal, 10'6" dia.
3—7,900 gal. Horizontal 9'1" dia.
1—15,000 gal. Vertical 11' dia. with coils.

JUST PURCHASED

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2—125 gal. St. St. Jktd. Cookers & Coolers, agit.
2—FMC 4-Cylinder St. St. Piston Fillers.
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3—St. St. Vinegar Mix Tanks, 300 & 600 gal.

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REACTORS, KETTLES, TANKS & CONDENSERS

Stainless Steel

6—500, 150, 100 and 50 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

12—500, 100 and 50 gal. closed jacketed Kettles.

2—500 and 400 gal. S.S. Stills with S.S. Tubular Preheaters and Aftercoolers.

1—Graver 500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks, side jackets.

6—All Stainless Tubular Condensers, 30, 60, 85, 155, 195 and 200 sq. ft.

Glass Lined

4—Pfaudler 200, 100, 50 and 30 gal. jacketed, agitated Reactors.

2—Pfaudler 2500 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.

5—Pfaudler 1000, 400, 350 and 200 gal. Vertical, closed Tanks.

5—2'x12' Lastiglas Lined Absorption Columns.

Steel

30—Graver 40"x37' high, Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 2400 gal.

21—Graver 40"x7' Vertical Tanks, side jackets, 500 gal.

1—Stacy 7'6"x10'9" high, closed, Vertical Tanks, 2700 gal. with 7½ H.P. side entering agitators.

5—Vertical, closed Tanks, 10,000 and 20,000 gal. with flame arrestors.

CENTRIFUGES & FILTERS

11—Podbielniak, Model 6900 and 6080 S.S. Extractors, XP motors.

1—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge with 30/7½ H.P. motor.

1—Bird-Young 4'x2' steel Rotary Vacuum Filters with copper screening.

1—Republic 15"x15" S/S "Flexo-Master" Filter Press 20 chambers.

1—Sparkler 18-D-12 Rubber Filter.

DRYERS

2—Kathbar Dehumidifying units, Models 500 BLT and 250B with accessories.

5—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers having 8—44"x40' shelves.

5—National Research Vac. Diffusion units, Model V-10-D.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS

8—Ingersoll Rand Air Compressors, 480 to 1500 cfm with motors.

10—York Ammonia Compressors, Model D-8, 10"x7½", 8"x6", 6"x6", 5"x5" and 4"x4" with motors and accessories.

10—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 100 and 200 cfm.

2—Nash Vacuum Pumps, 300 cfm.

77—Ingersoll Rand, Peerless, Dayton-Dowd and Worthington Stainless Bronze and Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1/3 to 20 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Water Stills 100 GPH and 50 GPH, steam heated.

1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizer, S.S.

150—Recording and Control Instruments, Foxboro, Brown, Beckmann, Taylor and Manning.

50—Fischer Porter Rotameters.

Vial washing, sterilizing and cartooning equipment including trucks, trays and conveyors.

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Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40' & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
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PEBBLE MILL—Lab 15 gal. Jar 18x18; 24x24, 24x36, 30x24, 36x48, 4'x5', 5'x6', 6'x8'—porc. linings.

HAMMER MILLS — #2SI Mikro, Jeffrey Junior 15x8 (10 Hp), 20x20 (30 HP), 24" Mikro-Sawtooth-Robinson #9.

CONDENSERS — All s/s Whitlock 12½"x60"—C.I. 30"x72" w/bronze tubes.

MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes—5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3 & EAG 3. Blystone 6R1 w/skip.

SCREENS—Rotap Test, 2x6 s/s triple Tyler, 3x5 Double Hummer.

BALL MILLS—Hardinge 6'x22", w/New Lining, 7'x48" Pebble—5'x21' tube.

CRUSHERS—JAW—20x4 Farrel, 9x15 Acme, 15x24 Farrel.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 3'x20', 39"x21', 44"x25', 5'x40', 6x40.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor 1253, H6-H7—IR. 18 & 60 cfm, Leiman 105 cfm.

BUCKET ELEVATORS — 6x8 (51')—6x9½ (50') Enclosed w/motors.

FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 7" Lead w/Lead Diaphragm Pump & 12"x12" p&f. C.I.

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Oliver SS 3' x 4' Filter, complete unit
Artisan Metal Prods. SS Evap. 1 effect
Sharples SS Super-D-Canter, complete unit
Link-Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 31" x 15' complete
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer
AT&M 60" Centrifugal 316 SS with 10 hp mtr.
2 Rotex Sifters 40" x 84" and 60" x 120"
BP 2600 gal. SS Mixer, size 30, type RWUEM sigma arms, with 150 hp mtr. BRAND NEW

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CENTRIFUGE, Suspended 26" all S.S. 15 hp. 4 Speed Motor, Complete Tolhurst
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FILTER, Sweetland #2, All S.S. Top Drainage
FILTER, Niagara 35-20, Vert. S.S. Leaves
FLAKER, *New* Buflovak 6" Dx8" Face Comp.
MILL, Hardinge Conical, Ball 4½" x 16", Complete With Accessories, 20 hp.

MIXERS-(2) J. H. DAY Heavy Duty 12 Gal D.A. SIGMA, Jack. Geared Both Sides

TANKS, Aluminum (6) 6' x 12' (3) 9' x 17 Hor. & Vert.

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913

Baker Perkins 50 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Double Arm Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.

Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.

J. H. Day from 12 up to 150 gal. Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.

3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.

Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.

MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.

Capem 1 Head and 4 Head Cappers.

Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.

Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.

Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.

Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.

Stokes DD2, BB and D3 Tablet Machines.

Transwrap Model B Auger Filler.

Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.

Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.

Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG88 Auger Powder Fillers.

Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.

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Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FA3, FA4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—AT&M 18" Suspended Type Centrifuge with perforated basket and explosion-proof motor.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Ter Meer Continuous Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

5—Sharples Stainless Steel Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 16Y.

1—Graver Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 3500 gallons.

4—Horizontal Heresite Storage Tanks, 2200 gallons each.

10—Steel Jacketed Reactors, 2500 gallons each.

10—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 17,000 gallons each.

3—Vertical Aluminum Storage Tanks, 10,000 gallons each.

1—Aluminum Storage Tank, 1500 gallons.

1—Shriver Cast Iron 36" x 36", 2-eyed, side feed, open delivery Filter Press, 45 chambers.

1—Republic 15" x 15" Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 2250 gallons, with turbine, agitator and coils.

10—Sweetland ±12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

5—Sperry Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 35 chambers each, 2" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron Closed Delivery Filter Press, 24" x 24", 2" frames, 40 chambers, hydraulic closing device.

8—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 8 sheaves each.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 12'.

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120".

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 4'6" x 36'6".

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20.

2—Ross Steel Heat Exchangers, 800 and 900 sq. ft.

2—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filters, 24" x 38".

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

10—Struthers Wells Steel Heat Exchangers, 150 sq. ft. each.

2—Alco Brass Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer, 20' long.

1—Devine Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20 shelves.

1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 4' x 35'.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 10 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, 200 gallons.

10—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Storage Tanks, 30, 50, 100 and 500 gallons.

3—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machines.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, NEW JERSEY — Est. 1886 — MUrdock 6-4900

PARTIAL LISTINGS

1—Sparkler Model 33D17 Filter, Type 316 S.S.

2—±12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.

2—Devine ±28 Dbl. Dr. Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

1—Day 14" x 30" Type B—H.S. Roller Mill.

5—Day & Ross 15 to 50 gal. Pony Mixers.

2—Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 & 80 gals.

2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.

1—Hardinge 3' x 8' Ball Mill.

4—Stokes Model "R" Tablet Machines, variable drive w/3 H.P. motor.

2—Patterson 4 x 5 & 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.

1—W & P Mixer 100 gal. Jacketed, Double Arm w/30 H.P. X.P. motor.

1—Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixer, 350 gals.

6—Surface Condensers-Receivers, 50 to 150 sq. ft.

3—Rotex Sifters, 20 x 48 to 40 x 84", single and double deck.

1—American Horizontal Autoclave, 4' x 4'—6" x 8' deep.

1—Buflovak Vac. Impregnator, 24" x 36".

1—Blaw-Knox 110 gal. Jack. & Ag. Autoclave, 2000 psi.

1—Keeler 350 H.P. type CP Boiler.

1—Buflovak 6 dia. Vac-Crystallizer.

1—Inconel Heat Exch., 195 sq. ft.

1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.

6—Shriver Filter Press Skeletons, 30"—Gear Closure.

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502-16 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
York Ammonia Compressors 5-25 ton.
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Raymond #1 Pulverizer.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8 to 20 x 12.
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Chlorine Dioxide

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in potable water commonly attributed to algae is actually caused by actinomycetes.

These odors, as well as so-called "potato-bin" and musty and marshy odors of some waters, are seldom removed by breakpoint chlorination and in fact are normally intensified by this practice. Usually, however, they are destroyed by small concentrations of chlorine dioxide, Mr. Woodward said.

A gas, chlorine dioxide is generated at the point of use from sodium chlorite. In the water works the simplest way of doing this, Mr. Woodward said, is to react chlorine water with an aqueous solution of sodium chlorite.

An alternative method which may be used in water works where the pumping rate is 1 MGD or less involves the reaction of sodium chlorite with sodium hypochlorite and sulfuric acid.

Commenting on the economics of chlorine dioxide for water purification, Mr. Woodward said:

"In considering the chemical composition of water to be treated, ammonia is one of the chief constituents affecting cost. Breakpoint chlorination requires that the ammonia content of the water be converted to nitrogen trichloride.

Water High in Ammonia

"The theoretical ratio of chlorine to ammonia for this reaction is 10.4 to 1, so it is evident that water high in ammonia will require a large addition to chlorine before the breakpoint is reached.

"Chlorine dioxide does not react with ammonia, and it is therefore available for oxidation of objectionable taste and odor producing compounds.

"The nature and degree of pollution also plays an important part. Chlorine dioxide acts primarily as an oxidizing agent, whereas chlorine reacts first to form chlorine substitution products.

"For example, in a water containing phenol, chlorine will react to form chlorophenols until the addition of chlorine is great enough to break the benzene ring and form tasteless, odorless compounds.

"Chlorine dioxide, however, oxidizes phenol, breaking it down to tasteless and odorless compounds without formation of objectionable intermediate products.

"A similar situation occurs with water in which algae and actinomycetes are present. Algae give off certain chemical compounds which, upon chlorination, form chloro compounds much more objectionable than the original.

"In the case of actinomycetes, one of the products of decomposition is butylamine. This product is not destroyed by chlorine. In fact, its objectionable odor becomes more intense as chlorine dosage is increased.

"Chlorine dioxide will oxidize this taste and odor-producing compound to one that is completely inoffensive.

Case Where Substitute Was Used

"Each case must, of course, be evaluated on the basis of its own conditions and requirements. I should like to mention one case where we substituted chlorine dioxide for breakpoint chlorination and activated carbon.

"Daily chlorine consumption was cut from 1,080 pounds to 162 pounds, activated carbon was cut from 1,800 pounds to zero and replaced with 46.2 pounds of sodium chlorite.

"Cost per million gallons of water treated by the former method was $8.73 versus $2.39 by the new method. This represented a saving of 72.5 percent of the original cost of treatment."

Koppers to Erect

—Continued from page 3

de Guatemala, S. A., the new company will operate the plant on a forty-acre site near the town of Gualan in the Montagua River Valley. The plant will be located halfway between Guatemala's capital city and the famed Puerto Barrios seaport on the Caribbean Sea. Pine and hardwood timber will be treated at the plant for commercial and railroad uses.

One of the principal customers for pressure-treated crossties and other railroad timber will be the International Railway of Central America. Other markets for the treated wood products will be the fruit growing companies of Guatemala and owners of the banana plantations.

There also is a market for both governmental and private interests for treated wood to be used in the construction of housing, schools and hospitals. It is expected that an export market to other Central American and Caribbean countries will be developed.

At the present time wood is not considered a permanent building material in Guatemala and other Central American countries because of the tropic weather conditions which are conducive to rapid decay. Pressure-treated wood is considered a permanent building material because the preservatievs used give the wood greatly increased life expectancy.

Equipment to build the plant will be transported by ship to Puerto Barrios and then taken by rail to the plant site. Creosote and Wolman salts, preservatives to be used at the plant, will be taken by ship to Puerto Barrios.

Creosote will be stored in a 400,000 gallon tank at the seaport and shipped by rail to the plant as needed. The plant will be equipped with one treating cylinder having a capacity of treating ten million board feet a year.

Chilean Nitrate

—Continued from page 3

ards of living rising, it is anticipated that there will be a continuing demand for Chilean nitrates notwithstanding increasing production of synthetic nitrates.

Anglo-Lautaro, a consolidated company, operates nitrate plants at Maria Elena and Pedro de Valdivia, using the Guggenheim processes, including solar evaporation. The company intends to increase the number of solar evaporation ponds which will permit greater recovery of nitrate from the residues of the Guggenheim process.

In addition, large shovels, ore cars and electric locomotives will be purchased to improve the mining and transportation of ore and nitrate to the Port of Tocopilla; improvements of loading and storage facilities at this port are also included in the company's program.

Aim of Tarapaca Expansion

The expansion program of the Tarapaca company is designed to triple the production of its principal plant at Victoria, in northern Chile.

Extensive areas of nitrate deposits representing one of the largest known reserves in the world are located within operating range of the Victoria plant and the company's program is expected to permit economical exploitation of these reserves.

These investment and expansion programs will have a significant impact upon the Chilean economy, the bank said. They should permit the Chilean industry to reduce operating costs with increased production in these plants in order to meet the increasing world-wide competition which has resulted in reduced selling prices for Chile's premium product.

The EXIMBANK loans are expected to be completely self-liquidating in dollars and therefore of no burden to the country's exchange resources. Moreover, increased export sales of Chilean nitrate anticipated in world markets should make possible a substantial net addition to the country's dollar position.

CAB Explosives

—Continued from page 3

now existing are continued against carrying the following compressed gases in passenger-carrying aircraft:—anhydrous ammonia, boron trifluoride, chlorine, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, nitrosyl chloride, and sulfur dioxide.

Although not specifically covered in the present proposed revisions, CAB said that it has under consideration the inclusion of certain categories of infectious biologic agents in the group of dangerous articles prohibited from transportation by air.

Interested parties have been invited to submit their comments on the proposed changes to the Civil Aeronautics Board, attention Bureau of Safety Regulation, by November 1, 1956.

N. Y. Pigment Club to Meet; Speaker Will Be Aaron Permut

The opening meeting of the New York Pigment Club for the 1956-57 season will be held Thursday evening, September 13 at Fraunces Tavern, Broad & Pearl streets, New York.

The speaker for the evening will be Aaron Permut, consulting chemist and director of Solitone Laboratories, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Mr. Permut's subject will be: "The Pigment Manufacturers' Role in Textile Printing."

Cleveland Paint Unit to Picnic

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a steer roast Thursday, September 13.

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dergo further evolution towards becoming an exact science in a day-long symposium. Solids, solids-liquids, and liquids mixing will be covered. One paper will compare the performance of commercial types of dry-solids mixing equipment.

Computers as tools for use by the designer of distillation towers will be the subject of a symposium intended to show the way to save large amounts of time and effort for engineering organizations.

Air pollution arising from nitrogen oxides will be the subject of a paper based on Los Angeles studies, with an appeal for chemical engineers to undertake development of measures to reduce emissions.

At today's luncheon, the assembly will be welcomed by Pittsburgh's Mayor Lawrence. Responding will be Dr. Walter G. Whitman, president of the AIChE, and conference secretary-general of the Geneva UN Conference on Peaceful Uses of the Atom.

Franklin Luncheon Tomorrow

A Benjamin Franklin commemorative luncheon will be held on tomorrow, addressed by Dr. Raymond P. Genereaux of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., former chairman of the AIChE's nuclear engineering division.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development Clifford D. Furnas, a chemical engineering educator and research executive, will address tomorrow evening's banquet.

Aside from the Shippingport nuclear power plant, industrial facilities in the area to be visited will include:

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Creighton, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company at Neville Island, Bureau of Mines at Bruceton, United States Steel Corporation at Dravosburgh, Aluminum Company of America at New Kensington, Jones & McLaughlin Steel Corporation at Aliquippa, Gulf Oil Corporation's research and development installation at Harmaville and Climax Molybdenum Company at Langeloth.

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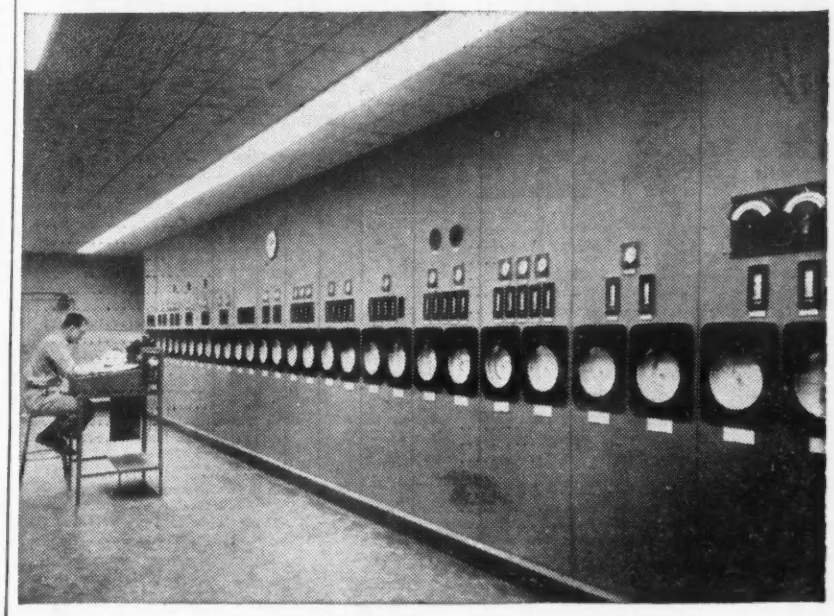

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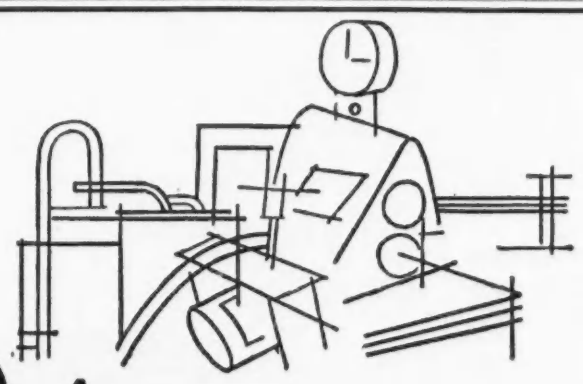

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